BIOGRAPHIES

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE

Library of Hahnemann Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

DAGGETT, I. V.

Dr. I. V. Daggett was a student of Dr. C. B. Currier; graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1868; commenced the practice of homœopathy in Canton, N. Y.; finally returned to Addison County, and settled in Whiting, where he is now practicing.

World's Convon. 1876. V. 2.

Name in full

Ira. V. Daggett M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Canton St. Lawrence Co. N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N.Y. Homoeopathic Coll

DAILY JOHN CALHOUN

Fort Smith Ark
May 25th 1899.

MAY 29 1899

Dear Dr Smith:-

Your letter
received some days ago.
Mr Daily's death occured
on July 31st at Stamford
Connecticut, at Stamford
Hotel where he took some
sick treatment.

His full name was John
Calhoun Daily. He was born
in Charleston S.C. on Aug
4th 1860. His mother was
David Daily. Mother's Maiden

Parker. Just 2nd his childhood
was spent in this locality
and around Louisville
Ky. He came to Little Rock
Arkansas in 1881 I think
went in to Dr. H. L. Jarnis
office there, where he
studied, then off to Pulton
College Arkansas, Dr
Bush then I think Lay
President of College. He
graduated, with high honors
Lay second in his class.
He came to Fort Smith in
1882, at once Lay into
a large practice. The year
after he came to Ft Smith
the most prominent Physician

child Dr D- joy of meeting into
his practice. or a quick part
of it - He was married
in 1855- to Miss Jennie
Whitthorne -
at his death he had the
largest practice in the state.
with of course the exception
of Dr Jennings Little
Rock - I send you a
Photo - and also a Jefferson
It is not necessary to tell
you much of Dr D- as he was
so well known to many in
the Institute, have known him
better than Dr Goodwin of
St Louis. Dr Pitts of Chicago

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dr Green, & Dr Rook - as he always was in close touch with these men. they being his warmest friends -

Respectfully Yours
Jennie Daily -

Address
Mrs John C. Daily
Fort Smith
406 Sixth Street,
Arkansas

P.S.
I would be glad Dr Smith if you would return these clippings - as I have many a fine copy -

DAILY, JOHN C

JOHN CALHOUN DAILY, M. D.,
Fort Smith, Ark.

Was one of the four hundred and ninety four physicians present at the
ty-fourth Institute and fourth quinquennial session of the Internation-
Homoeopathic Congress, held at Atlantic City in June 1891, when he be-
e a member of the Institute. He was present the following year at Wash-
ton, taking part in the discussion on Orificial Surgery and also was one
make up the large number at the World's Congress at Chicago in 1893. At
meetings in Denver in 1894 and Detroit in 1896 he presented papers on
ctric therapeutics. He served on the Bureaus of Ophthalmology, Otology
Laryngology, Gynaecology, Orga nization and Registration, and of Clin-
l Medicine and also the Sesction on Neurology and Electro-Therapeutics.
Dr. Daily was the son of David and Mary Parker Daily and was born in
rleston, Ind. August 26th, 1860. Most of his boyhood was spent in his
ive town where he attended public school and later the Barnett Academy.
settled in Little Rock, Ark. in 1881 and became a student with our assoc
e, Dr. William E. Green, attended lectures at Pulte Medical College, Cin
nati, graduating in 1883 when he sttled in Fort Smith where he soon ac-
red a large practice. In 1885 he married Mrs. Jennie Whitthorne, daugh-
of Major Thomas Lanigan, who with two sons, Harry P. and Thomas, sur-
es him. He died at Stamford Hall, Stamford, Conn., July 31st, 1898.

A H I 1899

JOHN CALHOUN DAILY, M.D.,

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Was one of the four hundred and ninety-four physicians present at the forty-fourth Institute and fourth quinquennial session of the International Homœopathic Congress, held at Atlantic City in June, 1891, when he became a member of the Institute. He was present the following year at Washington, taking part in the discussion on Orificial Surgery and also was one to make up the large number at the World's Congress at Chicago in 1893. At the meetings in Denver in 1894 and Detroit in 1896 he presented papers on electric therapeutics. He served on the Bureaus of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, Gynecology, Organization and Registration, and of Clinical Medicine and also the Section on Neurology and Electro-Therapeutics.

Dr. Daily was the son of David and Mary Parker Daily and was born in Charleston, Ind., August 26th, 1860. Most of his boyhood was spent in his native town where he attended public school and later the Barnett Academy. He settled in Little Rock, Ark., in 1881, and became a student with our associate, Dr. William E. Green, attended lectures at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1883, when he settled in Fort Smith, where he soon acquired a large practice. In 1885 he married Mrs. Jennie Whitthorne, daughter of Major Thomas Lanigan, who with two sons, Harry P. and Thomas, survives him. He died at Stamford Hall, Stamford, Conn., July 31st, 1898.

Am Inst Hom 1899

DR. J. C. DAILY,

One of the Best Known Physicians of Fort Smith, Passes Away.

The people of this city were deeply moved Monday morning upon learning that Dr. J. C. Daily, the well known physician and citizen, had died the previous night at Stamford, Conn., where for some time he had been undergoing treatment for a nervous ailment. His remains arrived in Fort Smith yesterday morning under charge of Mr. Fullerton, his son-in-law, and Mrs. Lanigan, his widow's mother, and were taken to his late home on Sixth street, where, at 5 o'clock in the evening, services were held by Rev. W. T. Allen, of St. John's Church. The Woodmen of the World and Knights of Honor were present in a body and escorted the remains of their late associate to their last resting place in Oak cemetery. The funeral was largely attended.

Dr. John C. Daily first saw light in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1850, consequently was 36 years old. He first attended the public schools of his native town, and afterward received an academic education at Barnett Academy, Charleston, Ind. He studied medicine in Indiana, but afterward attended Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati, O. In 1880 he came to Arkansas, settling in Little Rock, where he pursued his studies for a time, and then entered practice with Dr. W. E. Green, a relative. Returning to college he graduated in 1883, and then located in Fort Smith, where he practiced medicine until he lost his health. He was eminently successful as a physician and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He belonged to the Homœopathic School of Medicine and was a member of several societies of that school, among them the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Southern Homœopathy Society.

Dr. Dailey was married in 1885 to Mrs. Jennie Whitthorne, a daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Thos. Lanigan, who, with two sons, Harry P. and Thomas, survives him, who have, in their great bereavement, the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in which they live.

Dr. Daily was a particularly gifted man. He had an active, vigorous intellect, which, coupled with strong physical powers, enabled him to achieve a degree of success of which any man might have been proud. He was very popular among all classes of people, and many of his patients fairly idolized him. With the public generally he was cordial and friendly, with his patients attentive and kind. Many will for a long time miss his ministrations in the hour of illness and pain. He was one of the leading spirits in the foundatiou of St. John's Hospital, and in that worthy institution he always manifested the liveliest interest. To his skill and indefatigable energy the Hospital owes much of its success.

The death of a leading man is always felt by the people among whom he moves, but in this case the loss is more than usually severe.

Funeral of Dr. J. C. Daily.

YESTERDAY EVENING

Was Largely Attended—Floral Offerings Were Many.

The funeral of the late Dr. J. C. Daily, who died suddenly at Stamford, Conn., last Sunday night, and whose remains were brought here for interment, occurred yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The body arrived over the Frisco road at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and was in charge of Mrs. Daily's son-in-law, Mr. R. M. Fullerton, of Brocton, Mass.

The funeral services occurred at the late residence of Dr. Daily, No. 406 North Sixth street. The picturesque old home, which is one of the most beautifully located in the city, was the scene of the gathering of the many friends of the well known physician, who gathered to honor his memory.

The simple service of the Episcopal church was conducted by Rev. W. T. Allen, rector of St. John's. The casket was then borne to the hearse by the pall bearers, Capt. Hubbard Stone, George Sengel, Henry Kuper, Jr., J. B. McDonough, J. B. Williams, August Harder, James Sparks and Judge John H. Rogers. The hearse was preceded by the Fort Smith lodge of Knights of Honor and the Woodmen of the World, of which orders Dr. Daily was a member. A long line of carriages followed, making one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in this city.

The services at the gave in Oak cemetery were short but impressive. As the grave was filled a quartette sang a beautiful sacred selection. A host of floral designs, the offerings of sorrowing friends, was placed on the mound. They were varied and beautiful, and formed an array which in profusion of beauty was probably never equalled here.

Dr. Daily was a man of prominence in his profession, being one of the leading homeopathists of the south. Of wonderful personal magnetism, he won many friends, and his death is greatly regretted throughout the state.

DAKE, B. F.

B. F. DAKE, M. D., is a native of the State of New York, and an *alumnus* of Union College, of that State. After receiving his literary honors, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862. He settled in Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, where he practiced his profession until 1866, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Chauncy M. Dake, whom he succeeed in practice, in 1867. He has a large and lucrative practice, which affords abundant evidence of his ability, and the estimation in which he is held. In his intercourse with physicians he is courteous and honorable. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a member of its medical staff. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and served one term as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

BENJAMIN F. DAKE, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin F. Dake, the son of William A. Dake and Orpha Miller Dake, was born at Portage, N. Y., December 16, 1831, and died at Pasadena, Cal., September 24, 1907, having been a member of the American Institute since 1866.

His early education was received at Munda, N. Y. He graduated at Union College in 1857, having been a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

He received his medical degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland in 1861.

He began practice at Mt. Morris, N. Y., where he remained four years. Thence he removed to Pittsburg, continuing his professional labor for thirty-four years, achieving a reputation as an able practitioner.

He then retired and took up his residence in Pasadena, where he spent his remaining years.

Dr. Dake was a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was twice married, in 1858 to Lulu O'Keefe, who died in 1876, and in 1880 to Anna M. McCague, who survives him.

Dr. Dake left two daughters and one son: Daisy Gertrude Dake, Benjamin F. Dake, Jr., and Anna Mildred Dake.

Jl Am Inst Hom 1910 may

Dr. BENJAMIN F. DAKE (Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1862) died on September 24th at Ocean Park, Cal. Dr. Dake was a brother of the late Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., and passed nearly all his life in a very busy general practice in Pittsburg, Pa. Some ten years ago he retired from active professional life and made his home at Pasadena. He died at the age of seventy-six years.

Pac C J
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1907

American Institute of Homœopathy,

Bureau of Organization, Registration, & Statistics.

105 Fourth Avenue,

New York, January, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR:

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, consisting of Henry M. Smith, M. D., New York; Horace M. Paine, M. D., Albany, N. Y; T. Cation Duncan, M. D., Chicago; E. B. Thomas, M. D., Cincinnati; Francis Woodruff, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich., is desirous of completing the Register of Homœopathic Physicians.

The list will comprise only the names of those who, by sending us their names and addresses, show an interest in having it correct.

If you wish your name inserted, please fill out the accompanying blank and return it without delay to

HENRY M. SMITH,

105 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Name in full Benjamin Franklin Dake A.M., M.D.

P. O. Address in full Pittsburgh Pa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Western Hom. College Cleveland O.
& also of Alumni College N.Y.

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Jabez P. Dake A.M. M.D. — 1893

Salem.

Columbiana Co. Ohio

Graduate of Hom Coll of Pennsylvania

& Union College N.Y.

Chauncey M. Dake M.D.

Rochester N.Y.

Grad. of Hom College of Penn.

David M. Dake M.D.

(Grad. of Geneva Med Col N.Y.

Allegheny City Pa

William Henry Dake M.D.

Rochester N.Y.

Grad. of Western Hom Col

Cleveland O.

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B: F: DAKE, M. D.
Times Building, 116 4th Ave.
OFFICE HOURS } 10 to 11 A.M. & 2 to 3 P.M
PITTSBURG, PA.

18th Accy — 1893

AUG 25 1893

Wells J Chapman M.D.

Dear Doctor: your note at hand —
I think if you address a note of inquiry to Dr Richmond Homoeopathist, Syracuse N.Y. he will either give you the desired information or put you — way to obtain it. I do not have the proper data to answer your purpose. I do not remember Dr R's given name, but a letter addressed as above will reach him Fraternally

B. F. Dake

DAKE, CHARLES A., M. D., of Warsaw, N. Y., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., on March 8th, 1819. His father, William Dake, a farmer, moved into western New York, and located on a wilderness farm in Livingston county, when the subject of this sketch was three years old. He received his education in a common school, and in the chimney corner of a farmer's house, with the exception of several terms passed at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. His early manhood was spent in teaching in the district school, and in farming, but neither occupations was to his taste. He conceived a preference for the medical profession, and commenced to study with a view to its adoption under the superintendence of D. M. Dake, M. D., of Nunda, N. Y., a practitioner of the old school. After three years of private study, he attended lectures in the Medical School at Buffalo, N. Y. He was married on May 31st, 1840; began to practise in the State of Illinois. In September, 1846, returned to western New York, and located in Wyoming county. After three years' practice in Wyoming county, Dr. Dake attended a full course of lectures in the Allopathic College in Buffalo, N. Y., returning to Warsaw, N. Y., in the spring of 1850. After a few years' practice of allopathy, his attention was attracted to the success attained by homœopathic physicians, and he was so impressed by his preliminary investigations that he determined upon adopting homœopathy. Accordingly he attended a full course of lectures at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, O., and was present in that institution when it was attacked by a mob and nearly destroyed. He graduated from that college, in 1852, and at once returned to Warsaw, Wyoming county, where he re-entered his former field of labor, but this time as a homœopath. Immediately on the appearance of his sign announcing that he had commenced practice as a homœopathic physician and surgeon, the contest between ignorance and prejudice on the one hand, and true science in medicine on the other began. But the truth prevailed, and Dr. Dake soon found himself in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. Four years' hard labor so impaired his health, that leaving his practice in the charge of a friend who had been his partner, he spent the winter in Philadelphia, attending the Homœopathic College, and graduating with the class in the spring. Then recruited in body and refreshed in mind, he resumed his labors in Wyoming county, N. Y., increasing his circle of duties with every year. In the second year of the war he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Pension Department, and continued to hold the position down to the close of his career at Warsaw, on November 21st, 1867. At that time enfeebled in health, he retired from professional life, carrying with him the gratitude and esteem of a large circle of patients and friends. He now resides in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. His present occupation is reading, making visits now and then to the sick in a few select families, attending to his vineyard at his own liking, and overseeing the labor, etc., on his fruit farm.

Name in full

Charles Alonzo Dake M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Rochester N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Western Hom. College Cleveland Ohio

+ also of Hom. College of Pennsylvania Philad

May 1893. Vol 12. no 5

CHARLES R. DAKE, M. D.

DOCTOR CHARLES R. DAKE, whose portrait is this month presented to the subscribers of this journal, is in some respects as well known to the readers of the HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS as in other respects he is unknown. There is perhaps no homœopathic physician anywhere to-day in whom more interest centers than in him, and the desire to know more regarding his personality and surroundings has been so generally and so emphatically expressed to the Management of the NEWS that the writing of this sketch is not only a pleasure, but an imperative duty.

The doctor was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1850. His father, the late Dr. D. M. Dake, well-known to all of the older members of the school, was for years the only homœopathic physician in Western Pennsylvania. J. P. Dake, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., well and favorably known as a homœopathic leader in the South, is his uncle.

Dr. Charles R. Dake was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City (Medical Department of Columbia College) in 1873. His early medical inspiration was drawn from no less a source than Dr. F. W. Skiles, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of his preceptors, and who, whilst noted for his medical erudition and acumen was, and is, perhaps best known from the fact that between the years 1870 and 1880 he conducted the largest private practice in America, collecting, it is said, more than half a million dollars in that brief time.

In medical matters Doctor Dake is extremely liberal. His position as a physician was so well defined by himself in the HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS for September, 1892, that little on that subject need here be added. He employs in his practice potencies as high as the twelfth, but no higher. To use his own words, he is "in medical matters a materialist," on the ground that, "if we are to treat with the spirit of the drug, spirit embodied in a material incasement, we may safely intrust the spirit of our drug to *its* natural material incasement." He takes a firm stand on the homœopathic law of cure, but has no faith in potentization; that is, to his mind, potentization means simply attenuation. No man, living or dead, has added to the fame of Hahnemann by grander, nobler words than those that have come from his pen.

Dr. Dake is essentially a family man. The pleasures of life, as distinct from the business of life, exist for him in his own home, with his beautiful and talented wife, and his two lovely and loving daughters. Medical societies have for him no attractions; in fact, he is opposed to all organization that is intended to exert any control over the individual. And though no medical practitioner in the Mississippi valley is better known or of greater repute among the people than is Dr. C. R. Dake, there probably exists no homœopathic physician of importance who is less known, personally, to medical men than is he.

As has been already intimated, Dr. Dake is domestic in his tastes; and well may he enjoy a home in every way so enjoyable. His residence and

office, near the heart of the city, surrounded by a fourth of a square of ground, is simply perfect in arrangement. The writer of this has at one time or another had occasion to visit not fewer than half of the offices of homœopathic physicians of prominence in the United States, besides many in Europe; and with all the beauty and utility thus brought before him still in mind, he is willing to say, without hesitation, that nothing exceeds in perfection of arrangement, and rich but plain elegance, the offices of the subject of this sketch. Here, in his dearly-loved library the doctor finds the greater part of that small share of recreation which he allows himself.

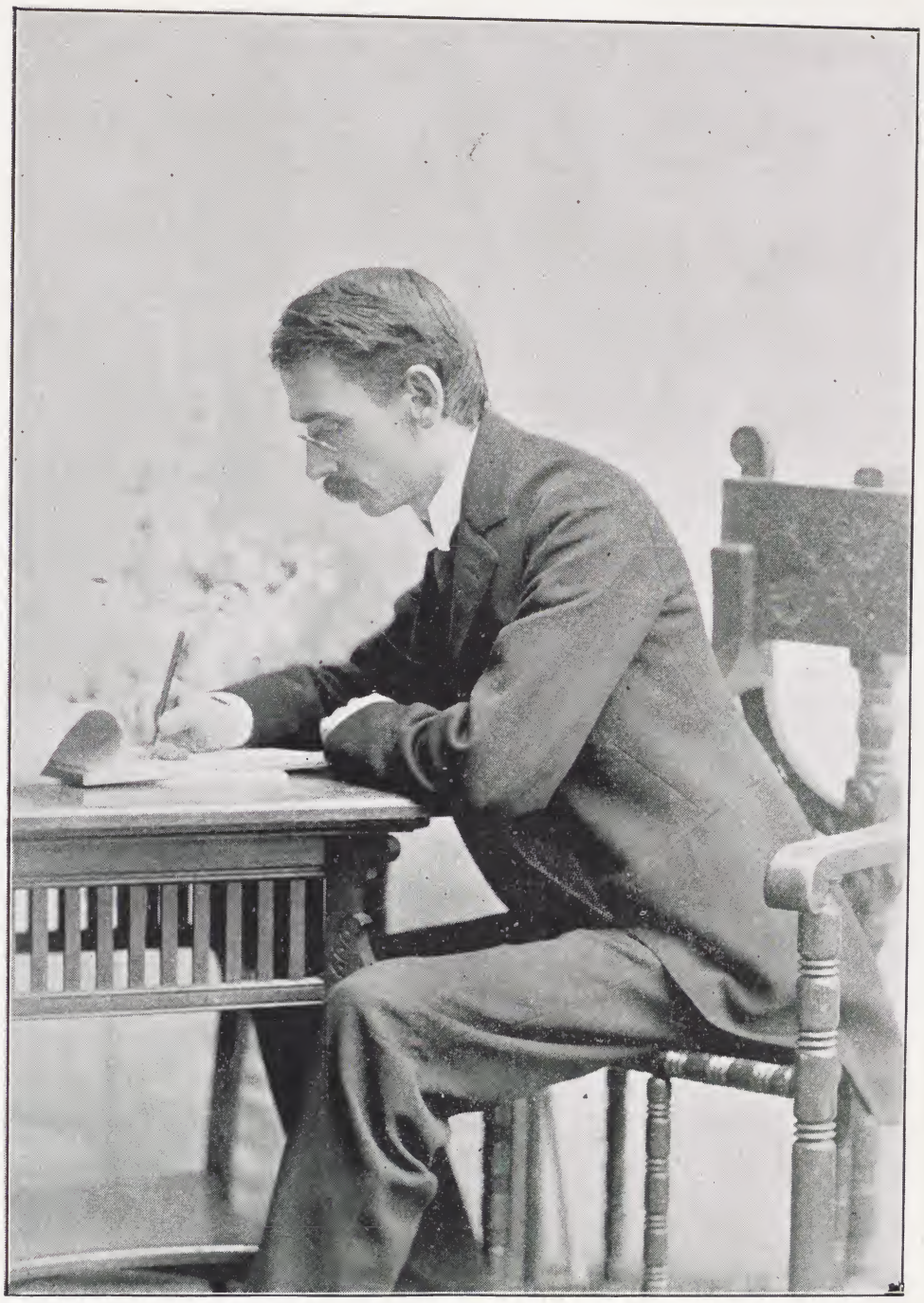
Of late, Dr. Dake has confined his practice almost exclusively to office-work; though he is frequently called in consultation as far as Indiana, Missouri and Northern Illinois.

As a writer, he has until recently appeared less frequently than many others in medical literature; but no article has ever come from his pen that was not of high merit, and of marked interest to its readers. It is a mystery to those whose lives are passed in literary effort, how so busy a man can compose with the logical accuracy, the purity, and the terse elegance that are always at his command.

Personally, he is a quiet, thoughtful, retiring gentleman, and modest to a fault; ambitious, but not ambitious in the prevailing way. Early in life he declined medical honors in the East, and later in the West, such as those for which many men strive through a life-time in vain. Turning his back upon openings in New York and in Pittsburgh, he sought and found a quiet and successful life in the West. Twice he has declined a college professorship—one of which was tendered him before he was twenty-five. His short story in the Christmas Supplement of the HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS, "The Limits of Imagination"—the result of a passing idea—was greatly admired, and particularly so by those most competent to judge of its literary value; it has drawn more than one compliment from our Transatlantic cousins; and, which rarely happens with a first effort of the kind, it opened to its author at once, by invitation, the pages of our leading literary monthly.

And now, a word concerning Dr. Dake's short story, "The Death and Resurrection of Gerald Deane," which appears in the Literary Supplement of the present number of this journal: Whilst in proof, it was read by several persons able to judge of the character of the production; and the writer of this agrees with them, that, in "The Death and Resurrection of Gerald Deane," Dr. Dake has brought the art of short story writing to perfection. Who can read this narrative and then divest his mind of the certainty that Gerald Deane sat by his friend and told it, as the dying embers of the grate-fire crackled and crumbled to their death? And the plan of the story! Could anything short of perfect art so simulate truth? Fact by fact the circumstances leading to the climax appear, with a naturalness all the more necessary, because of the strangeness of that marvelous culmination. If it be true, that the most difficult of all imaginative composition is to be found in the short story, then indeed has Dr. Dake reached the height of perfection in fiction writing. But the story is before the reader, and he may judge for himself.

F. A. L.



CHARLES R. DAKE, M.D.,

Belleville, Illinois.

Compliments of
The Homœopathic News.
May, 1893.

DAKE, CHAUNCEY M., M. D., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 1st, 1816, and died of paralysis at Springwater, N. Y., July 15th, 1872. He was the second son of Dr. Jabez Dake, of Nunda, N. Y. His academical studies were pursued at Genesee, and he attended medical lectures at Geneva, but owing to ill health began practice under a State license in 1836. His first wife was Miss Harriet Cady, by whom he had a son; his second wife, Miss Eliza Kirby, whom he married in 1848, was the only daughter of Professor S. R. Kirby, of New York.

Dr. Dake was converted to homœopathy in 1841, by his brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Cator. While at Rushville, N. Y., he suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and becoming steadily worse, called in Dr. Cator, who prescribed remedies that gave him relief, and finally cured him. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to leave his bed, he procured the few books on homœopathy then written in the English language, and studied them so diligently that he soon became convinced of the truths contained in them, and entirely changed his mode of practice. In 1843, he removed to Genesee, and was the first to introduce the new doctrine into that beautiful valley, where he triumphantly battled with ignorance, prejudice and bitter professional opposition. In 1857, he received a special degree from the Homœopathic Medical Society in Philadelphia. He afterwards succeeded his brother, Dr. J. P. Dake, of Pittsburgh, Pa., there continuing a large and flourishing practice until failing health compelled him, in 1866, to retire to his farm, near Rochester, N. Y., where he resided until his death, and where his wife still lives.

Dr. Dake was an ardent lover of the homœopathic principles and a successful and popular practitioner. He was the first President of the Livingston County Homœopathic Medical Society, and delivered an able address at its first meeting. He was the means of converting his father from the doctrines of the old school; also his brothers, Dr. D. M. Dake, Dr. J. P. Dake, and Dr. William H. Dake, besides many others now in the great medical field.

C. M. DAKE, M. D., a native of the State of New York, received the degree of M. D., from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1856. He practiced medicine in his native State until 1863, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Penna. He practiced as successor to his brother, Dr. J. P. Dake, up to 1867, when he removed to St. Albans, New York.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

OBITUARY.

C. M. DAKE, M.D., of Rochester, N. Y., died at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wiley, while on a visit at Springwater, July 15th, 1872.

The death of Dr. Dake is deserving of something more than a simple mention. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy, at a time when it took considerable independence of character and determination to break away from the ranks of the old school. Himself the subject of acute rheumatism, unrelieved by all the means of his own materia medica, and given up to die by the most skillful allopathic physicians in Western New York, his father and elder brother* in the number, he became the subject of homœopathic medication at the hands of Dr. H. Hull Cator, his brother-in-law, then of Syracuse, and was soon and happily relieved and restored to health. From that day, in the winter of 1841, he was a devoted student of homœopathy, and a dispenser of its blessings for more than thirty years. When you might count all the practitioners of the new healing art, west of Albany, in the great State of New York, on the fingers of your two hands, he located at Geneseo, achieved success, and each year saw brethren of the new faith settling in the cities and villages around him. Ridiculed by his father and elder brother at the outset, he soon had the pleasure of converting both to his mode of practice. Having lost his wife, in 1848 he was married to Miss E. A. Kirby, daughter of Dr. S. R. Kirby, of New York. He was subsequently in practice at Pittsburg, Pa., and at Rochester, N. Y. Owing to a serious injury on the cars, going from Erie to Pittsburg, some five years since, and declining health, he was compelled to withdraw from practice, and spent most of his time upon his farm near Rochester.

He became a member of the American Institute in 1847, but of late years was unable to attend its meetings. He had numerous students, many of whom will remember his enthusiasm in the cause, as well as his personal kindness and generosity.

He turned many physicians from the errors of the old school, and proved himself a most successful propagandist of the new faith. Among his own relatives he had the pleasure of seeing more than a score in the practice of homœopathy, all directly or indirectly led there by his influence and example. No amount of opposition could conquer, and no accumulation of obstacles could check his enthusiasm, or prevent his onward march.

He had but one child, a son, Dr. D. C. Dake, now practicing in the West.

Hahn monthly Oct 1872

DAKE, DAVID MERIT, M. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 14th, 1814. He is a son of Dr. Jaber Dake. Entering the office of Dr. J. W. Miller, he studied medicine under his guidance, and attended two courses of lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, N. Y., and one at Castleton, Vt., where he graduated in the spring of 1837. Settling in Nunda, Livingstone county, N. Y., he practised allopathy over nine years, with increasing dissatisfaction with that system and its results. He could not persuade himself that his patients at any time owed their recovery to his prescriptions, and he found it mortifying to know that the simplest remedies prescribed by those too poor to employ a physician were often more potent for a recovery than his most elaborate prescriptions. While in this state of mind, his attention was drawn to homœopathy, and he commenced the study of Hahnemann's "Organon," which he examined with deepest interest. Following this with Jahr's "Manual," and supplying himself with the more useful remedies, he commenced practice. During the twenty-five years which have passed since his adoption of the homœopathic practice, he has experienced a satisfaction which he had never known before. Leaving Nunda the year after his conversion to the new system, he removed to Pittsburg, where he was introduced to Dr. G. Reichhelm, who extended to him a cordial welcome, and with whom he labored with delight until the day of his death.

In an address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, during its session in Washington city, in 1856, his treatment of homœopathy, as the embodiment of a complete medical doctrine, attracted marked attention, especially in connection with the report of a Committee on Mechanical Aids to Medication in the Treatment of Various Diseases. It was a clear exhibit of the progress of homœopathy, of the position it now occupies in medical science, and of its claims upon the scientific mind of the age. In his intercourse with his patrons, Dr. Dake has sought to enlighten their minds in regard to the true principles of medical practice, as opposed to the fossilized empiricism of the older method of practice. As the practical demonstration of the efficacy of homœopathy could be made to comparatively few at the bedside, and as a more efficient channel through which to reach the masses, he wrote and secured the publication of about ninety columns in the *Daily Dispatch* of Pittsburg, setting forth the claims of homœopathy upon the confidence of mankind as a system of cure, contrasted with the allopathic system in the light of notable and unequivocal results of practice, and extending reiterated invitations to the enemies of homœopathy to disprove the facts or expose the fallacy of the reasoning. The invitation not being responded to, the people quietly accepted the silence of the allopaths as proof that no reply could be made, and homœopathy has been ever since gaining ground steadily and surely.

A case of prosecution in the criminal courts of a homœopathic physician for alleged malpractice excited great attention and deep feeling. Dr. Dake felt that homœopathy itself was on trial, and taking the witness' stand, was subjected to a long, close and searching examination and cross-examination by Edwin M. Stanton, the late War Secretary, and by numerous experts. The disagreement of the jury disposed of the case, and the prosecution was never renewed.

Dr. Dake is more than an enthusiast in his profession. His large and comprehensive views, his deeply-seated convictions, his great success, and his earnest contests for homœopathy, have given him prominence in the public mind, and caused his name to be held in reverence by his brethren. During the past eight years he has been incapacitated from business, being laid aside by infirmities. His interest in the progress of his favorite science continues unabated.

D. M. DAKE, M. D., graduated at the Medical College of Geneva, New York, his native State. He practised according to the teaching of the old school, for a period unknown to the writer. He located in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1846, as a Homœopathic physician. He possessed great energy of character and devotion to his calling. A comparatively short time secured to him a lucrative practice and a commanding influence. He wrote a series of articles on Homœopathy, which were published in one of the city papers, (probably in 1853,) which attracted considerable attention at the time. He was for some years, during his active practice, a member of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," and delivered the annual address before that body in 1856. He also submitted a report on "Medical Education," which was published in its proceedings of 1860. Other contributions from his pen, which I need not enumerate, may be found in our homœopathic literature. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his large, remunerative and eminently successful practice in 1863. His present P. O. address is, Reading, Pa.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

D. M. Dake, M.D., graduated at the Medical College of Geneva, New York, his native State. He practiced according to the teaching of the old school, for a period unknown to the writer. He located in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1846, as a homœopathic physician, and exhibited great energy of character and devotion to his calling. A comparatively short time secured to him a lucrative practice and a commanding influence. He wrote a series of articles on homœopathy, which were published in one of the city papers (probably in 1853), which attracted considerable attention at the time. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his large, remunerative, and eminently successful practice in 1863. He is located at Reading, Pa. (W. C.)

DR. DAVID MERIT DAKE.

D. M. Dake, M.D., for many years in practice at Pittsburgh, Pa., but for some time retired from active professional work, an elder brother of Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, died on the 28th of March, 1891, at De Funiak Springs, Florida. Dr. Dake was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, April 14th, 1814. He was a son of Dr. Jabez Dake. He studied medicine under the guidance of Dr. J. W. Miller and attended two courses of lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, New York, and one at Castleton, Vermont, where he graduated in the spring of 1837. Settling in Nunda, New York, he practiced allopathy over nine years, with increasing dissatisfaction with its system and results. He investigated scientific medicine—homœopathy—and adopted it as his own. He removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was introduced by Dr. Reichhelm, who extended to him a warm welcome. Here he practiced as an enthusiastic homœopathist, until his infirmities compelled him to retire. He was a very active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy thirty-five and forty years ago. He was 77 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a son in practice at Belleville, Ill., Dr. C. R. Dake.

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DAKE, DUMONT C., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Nunda, N. Y. He is the son of the late C. M. Dake, M. D., an eminent and much respected practitioner of Rochester, N. Y., also a nephew of Dr. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn. As a young man and rising physician he has already displayed the most marked ability, and has achieved great success, especially in the treatment of chronic diseases; as a consequence, he has built up a large and growing practice. His first fields of usefulness were Rochester, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa. He removed from Rochester in 1868, locating in the West. He finally established himself in Chicago, where he is doing a large business, success attending his efforts.

He is a careful student, devoted to investigation and research, eager to develop all new theories which will establish the truth of homœopathy and promote the interests of science.

JABEZ

DAKE, JABEZ P., A. M., M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 22d, 1827. His father, ~~Faber~~ Dake, M. D., was for many years a successful allopathic physician in Nunda, N. Y., where he died—a marble monument erected by his family marking his resting place. He was converted to homœopathy in 1843. His mother was Sophia Bowen, a lady of remarkable energy and uprightness of character, who was also untiring in her zealous efforts in behalf of the temperance and other reforms.

Dr. Dake was educated in the Literary Institute at Nunda, in Madison University at Hamilton, and in Union College, Schenectady, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1849. His first literary effort in the cause of medicine was an essay, read before the senior class of this college, in advocacy of homœopathy; although a youthful effort, it indicated so thorough an appreciation of the true principles of the science, and gave promise of such large and intelligent acquaintance with it, that it was published by Dr. Smith in one of the city papers. His medical studies were prosecuted under the direction of Dr. Gustavus Reichelm of Pittsburgh. He attended lectures at Geneva College, where he distinguished himself by his earnest defence of homœopathy before his class, against the unjust aspersions of the faculty. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia in 1851. Immediately on his graduation he associated himself with Dr. Reichelm until 1853, when the latter removed to Philadelphia, leaving him alone in a large and valuable practice. In 1852, he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*; in 1860, he aided in the editorship of the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*, in the columns of which he gave a masterly demonstration of the universality of the homœopathic law. In 1863, he was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In all these, and in other journals are to be found many very able articles from his pen. In 1855, he delivered an oration on the "Philosophy of Homœopathy," at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday, in Philadelphia. The ability which up to that date had characterised his advocacy of this science, led to his election to the chair of Materia Medica in the college of Philadelphia, a position which he ably filled for two years, when he was constrained to resign on account of the pressing demands of his private practice in Pittsburgh. In 1857, he was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Chicago, and in 1858, delivered the annual address before that learned body during its session in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The promise of his early youth had already begun to yield its fruit, and in 1860 he prepared and published a small work for domestic use on "Acute Diseases," and in 1871, in Nashville, republished the same, revised and considerably enlarged. This little volume added largely to his already high reputation as an advocate of homœopathy. It has placed before the public a practical treatise which every family ought to possess. His arduous labors at length so impaired his health, that he was compelled reluctantly to give up the finest and largest practice in Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh he retired to his farm at Salem, Ohio. In 1869, his wife being affected with pulmonary disease, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and there resumed the practice of medicine, building up a large and remunerative practice. During the past few years his literary efforts in medicine have been chiefly directed to earnest measures for a reform in the Materia Medica, the reproving of medicines in a Prover's college.

Dr. Dake was married to Miss Elizabeth Church, the daughter of a very eminent allopathic physician of Pittsburgh. He has five sons, the eldest of whom, William C. Dake, is now a graduate in medicine, and associated with his father in practice.

JABEZ P. DAKE, M.D.

Dr. Jabez P. Dake died of paralysis, at his home in Nashville, Tennessee, on Sunday, October 28, 1894, in his 68th year. With sorrow we record the demise of one of the most lovable of men; while always frail of physique, he had exceptional intellectuality, and untiring industry. He was a clear, forceful and ready writer, and was always an able champion of Homœopathy and her institutions. He was a successful teacher, endearing himself to his pupils, so that they ever turned to him as their personal friend. As a practitioner, his ability and charming personality always commanded for him an extensive clientèle of the choicest character.

Dr. Dake's first literary work in the interest of homœopathy, was in 1848, when he read before the Union College of New York an essay on the merits of the new system of therapeutics, entitled "Generalization in Medicine." It was written to illustrate logical methods, and was published in a Schenectady paper. During the succeeding forty-six years of his life, he was a constant contributor to homœopathic literature—author, essayist, lecturer, and journalist—and in every department he measured up to the full standard of requirement. He was author of a standard volume entitled *Therapeutic Methods*, a treatise on the principles of medicine, showing especially the scientific character of homœopathic therapeutics. He, with Dr. Hughes, of Brighton, England, edited the *Encyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy*. In 1852, he was one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*. In 1860, of the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*, published in Chicago, and, in 1863, of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, etc.

Dr. Dake was President of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1856, after serving as secretary for two years.

Dr. Dake had large Philadelphia interests. A graduate of "Old Hahnemann," twice a professor, and president of its Alumni Association, by unanimous choice, in its palmiest days.

Dr. Dake was known by every one; loved by every one; and was held in the highest respect and consideration by all; and by all he will be regretfully missed.

A charming autobiography, written at our earnest solicitation, with an excellent photograph, appeared in the June, 1892, Hahnemannian, to which we refer our readers.

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Dr. J. P. Dake, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn., then spoke as follows: Before entering upon the merits of the questions at issue, and now before the Institute, I desire to say a few words by way of personal explanation, and in the line of history.

In the winter of 1852, Dr. James King, late Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, made an assault upon homœopathy, in the daily papers at Pittsburg, my field of practice, which led me to challenge him to a public, oral discussion of the homœopathic law, and the formation of a Materia Medica by the proving of drugs upon the healthy.

My challenge was accepted upon condition of my assuming the universality of the homœopathic law and the reliability of the "homœopathic provings."

Knowing too well the character of the provings published here and there in the literature of homœopathy, I was not willing to affirm their reliability, but stood ready to maintain the great principles underlying all experimentation required by the homœopathic law.

After considerable correspondence the discussion was abandoned, simply because I would not maintain, before an intelligent audience and in the face of an able antagonist, the *perfectness* of the homœopathic provings.

In the spring of 1855, at a meeting of the American Provers' Union, in Philadelphia, I proposed a college of provers.

Why?

Doctor J. P. Dake, a leading Tennessee homœopathist, claims (*Medical Current*) that the law of similars is not applicable to any diseases which are characterized by destruction of tissues, or when the cause cannot be removed, or to such as are due to chemical action, mechanical violence, or unhygienic surroundings. This would reduce homœopathy to the treatment of functional disorders exclusively. Under the circumstances it is difficult to see why Doctor Dake should retain a sectarian title, unless it be for advertising purposes.—*Medical Standard.*

Med. Age. Feb. 11. 1895

MEMORIAL.

THE Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny Co., Pa., having learned of the demise of Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this city (Pittsburgh), and an honorary member of this society, appointed the following committee to prepare a suitable memorial bearing upon the sad event—viz.: J. F. Cooper, M. D.; J. C. Burgher, M. D., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

The committee charged with this duty presented the following report at a special memorial meeting, held November 13, 1894, and it was unanimously adopted :

MEMORIAL UPON THE DEATH OF J. P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

We are called upon to express our appreciation and regard for a distinguished colleague and honorary member of this society.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of Pittsburgh, died after a brief illness at his home in Nashville, Tenn., upon the 28th day of October, 1894, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

We recognize a peculiar fitness in placing upon the records of this society a formal expression of regard for one who formerly lived in our midst, respected as a citizen, eminent in his profession, and greatly beloved by his friends.

Dr. Dake was for a time a pupil of the pioneer of homœopathy west of the Alleghenies, Dr. Gustavus Riechelm, and was afterward (1851) associated with him in practice in this city. His talents soon won for him first place in this community, and by the end of a decade he was so overwhelmed with professional duties that his health began to give way under the strain. In the year 1863 he was compelled to retire to his farm in Ohio, where in a few years he quite regained his former health and vigor. Consideration for the health of his wife determined his removal to Nashville, in which city he fulfilled a useful life and closed a singularly brilliant career. Dr. Dake was a man of rare cultivation and refined tastes. He was none the less a man of large intellectual powers and an unceasing laborer in the various lines of literary and professional work.

As editor, author, and professor he was alike distinguished for signal ability. In our national body, the American Institute of Homœopathy, he was the leader of acknowledged power, and the Transactions for a third of a century have been enriched by his word and thought.

In this society and in this community he will ever be held in highest esteem as one who dignified his calling, holding aloft the banner of Medical Reform when it took courage to espouse the cause of homœopathy, and leaving to former friends, patients, and colleagues a memory full of respect and personal regard.

J. F. Cooper, M. D.,
J. C. Burgher, M. D.,
J. H. McClelland, M. D., } Committee.

Eulogistic remarks were made by Dr. J. C. Burgher, a former partner of Dr. Dake; Dr. J. H. McClelland, one of his students; Dr. J. F. Cooper, who was his colleague, and Drs. C. F. Bingaman, W. J. Martin. J. B. and R. W. McClelland, and L. H. Willard, who all testified to the sterling worth of the man whose loss we are called upon to mourn.

J. Richey Horner, M. D.,
Chairman Allegheny Co. Hom. Med. Soc.
E. H. Pond, M. D., Secretary.

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o# # # # # # He was a believer in homoeopathy from 1842. While a student in Phila., he acted as a prover under the direction of Dr Neidhard. He thus took part in the proving of Cinnabar. But he did not consider his efforts as a prover especially encouraging, and a large practice soon put a stop therto.

His methods of treatment have been in strict accord with the homoeop principle. In posology he recognized the weight of Hahnemann's preference for the 30th attenuation and began his practice with it in the majority of cases. He was afterwards guided by the lessons of his own experience. Gradually he went down the scale finding the lower attenuations more efficient and satisfactory. He made trials of what were called the 2c 1000th, and 4000th, sometimes regarding the results as favorable to the theory of their curative power.

But after many and careful trials and a proper consideration of the influence of other causes, climatic, dietetic, &c., he came to the conclusion that they had exerted no medicinal influence whatever. He has preferred and noe wdvocates, an adherence to the doses employed by Hahnemann in the promulgation and establishment of homoeopathy. He has regarded clinical reports as necessary and valuable only in the elucidation of a principle or procedure, or remedy, not otherwise plain. Considering each case of disease ~~##~~ calling for a hom. remedy as practically a new one, to be individualized by the practitioner and treated under the law similia according to its indications, in place of the clinical experience of other practitioners in other cases of the same genus, he has lloked upon clinical records much as the navigator on the sea looks upon his charts, as valuable only when the needle is not required, or in defining that which the needle bids him look for. Although objecting to the publication of his cases, he has carefully kept a record of them for more than 25 yrs., finding it a great asistance in prescribing properly for a large number of patients daily. He has been a voluminous writer upon medical topics. His first publication was an essay, read before Dr Nott, and the senior class of Union Coll. (1848)

upon"Generalization in Medicine," in which he endeavoured to show that such a thing as a general law or principle in medical therapeutics was unknown till demonstrated by Hahnemann, and further that similia similibus curantur was the product of a correct generalization. The essay was published in a Schenectady paper by request of Dr H. Swits. He was an associate editor for some years of the old Phila. Journal, the North Am. Jl. and of the U.S. Jl. His articles have been largely upon the principles of medicine and upon materia medica improvement. His thesis published in Kirby's Jl. of Hom'y. took strong ground a gaainst the transfer of medicinal power from drug matter to a neutral mensttruum or vehicle. In the trans. of Am. Inst. Hom. are many of his ablest papers, the most notable of which were presented by him as a member of the Bureau o of mat med., pharmacy and provings, He read an elaborate paper at the meeting in Chicago in 1857 upon the " "Defects of our Materia Medica and a plan for its improvement." The same subject he again presented at Cleveland, 1873, and at Niagara Falls in 1874, advocating the removal of drug experimantation from the field of the busy practitioner to a properly organized college of provers. As chairman of the Bur. of Mat. Med. Phar and Prov'gs. in the Inst. between the yrs 1879--80, he led an important investigation of the objects, modes and limits of drug attemuation. Dr Dake has also written and published much in pamphlet form upon materia medica, theory and practice, and state medicine. The most important of these pamphlets was one entitled "The Science of Therapeutics in Outline." In it an effort was made to systematize and harmonize the various principles recognized in the art of healing. In 1860 he published a small book entitled "Acute Diseases," which has passed through several editions. One of his most elaborate papers was that read before the World's Hom. Convention of Phila in 1876, on "Materia Medica as a Science." The official positions held by Dr Dake have been the highest known to the profession in America. In 1855 he was general secretary of the Am. Inst. of Hom. and in 1857 pres. of the same Body. He delivered the annual oration before the Inst. at Brooklyn in 1858. He was pres. of the Western Inst. of Hom. in 1869.

He delivered on of the three orations at the Centennial Celebration of Hahnemann's Birthday in Phila., April 10 1855. In the summer of the same year he was called to the chair of mat. med. and therapeutics in the old coll. his alma mater at Phila. in which position he served two years resigning to devote his energies to his large and increasing practice at Pittsburgh. In 1876 he was again called to a chair, that of principles and practice in the same college. But owing to the ill health of his wife for whose benefit he originally moved South, he delivered only one course of lectures. He was the first pres. of the Tenn. State Hom. Soc. and also the Soc. of Middle Tenn. He served as a member of the hom. yellow fever commission in 1878, and as a delegate in the quarantine convention at New Orleans in Dec. 1880.

Dr Dake is a member of several societies besides those already mentioned. Is an honorary member of the Mexican Nat. Hom. Inst. also of the New York, Penna., Ohio, and Mich. State Soc'ies. He has lately become a member of the Am. Public Health Association attending and taking part in the work of the last two annual meetings. Assisted by his sons, he is doing an important work for hom. in the South. His present home and field of labor is at Nashville, Tenn. (1880) (J. C. G. p 19.)

J. P. DAKE, M. D., pursued his literary studies at Union College, New York, his native State, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1851. He selected Pittsburgh as the field of his enterprise, and at once engaged in active practice. He soon after entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Reichhelm, his former preceptor. On the removal of Dr. Reichelm to Philadelphia, he became sole heir to his large professional estate, which he not only retained, but added to. In 1852, an article containing some unjust criticisms on Homœopathy, appeared in one of the daily papers of Pittsburgh, over the signature of James King, M. D., an allopathic physician of considerable ability. The article called forth a challenge from Dr. Dake, to meet the author, before a public assembly, for a free discussion of the following propositions, viz:

1st. *That "Similia Similibus Curantur"—like cures like—is the fundamental law in medicine.*

2. *That the medicinal powers of matter can be correctly ascertained in no other way than by the vital test—the trial of drugs on the healthy.*

3. *That the doses employed in Homœopathic practice are efficient.* Dr. Dake to affirm.

It seems almost superfluous to add, that Dr. King adroitly avoided the discussion. The entire correspondence in reference to it, may be found under the heading, "Homœopathy and Allopathy," in the "Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy," Vol. II.

The numerous contributions to Homœopathic literature, from his able pen, are so well known to the profession, as to make their enumeration here uncalled for. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was General Secretary in 1855, and President in 1858. He has missed but few of its annual meetings since he became a member, and has rarely failed to contribute a valuable article to add interest to its proceedings, and to advance the cause of medical science. In 1855, he was elected Professor of "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and filled the responsible position with credit to himself and the Institution. Owing to

the disadvantages to his private practice and pecuniary interests, occasioned by his absence, he resigned his professorship, and again entered upon his duties as a "private" in the medical ranks. In 1859, he wrote a domestic work or family guide, which he dedicated to his former preceptor, Dr Reichhelm. In 1863, he disposed of his private practice, and removed to Ohio, and engaged in other pursuits. He took an active part in organizing the "Hahnemann Life Insurance Company, of Cleveland, Ohio," and for a time served as its actuary, and subsequently as its Vice President. In 1869, he dissolved his connection as an officer of that well established Company, and removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he again entered upon the responsible and arduous duties of active professional life.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

THE DEATH OF DR. DAKE.

THIRTY-TWO years ago Dr. Jabez P. Dake in company with such men as Marcy, Holcombe, Helmuth, Hale and Comstock, was one of the editors of the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL of HOMŒOPATHY. His work on the Journal was marked by the same thoroughness, the same conscientious care that always has characterized his life and work. He was not one of those who shrank from labor. The frivolities of polished idleness were unknown to him. But to the school he loved so well he gave all a man has to give—the best of his life, his strength and enthusiasm. His faith never wavered, his enthusiasm never faltered, but his strength sometimes failed. And although he has gone away from us, yet though dead he still speaketh in the hearts of his friends and by his words and works. In honoring our dead we honor ourselves, and the NORTH AMERICAN feels that in presenting the excellent likeness of Dr. Dake and the eloquent tribute to his memory by Dr. Helmuth it is still able, but faintly, to express the sorrow of the profession over the loss of so constant, so generous and so brave a man.

N.Am.Jl.Hom.V.42.p 778.(Dec.1894)

N.Am.Jl.Hom.V.42.p 759. Dec. 1894.

OBITUARY.

JABEZ P. DAKE, M.D.

By WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D., LL.D.

"Years following years, steal something every day
At last they steal us from ourselves away."

WHEN the great poet—to whom, as a school, we owe especial allegiance—wrote:

"The dead are all around us,"

he uttered a thought that grows in significance in the mind of each one of us, as the tide of time rolls on. When one casts a backward glance over his life and remembers the friends of his youth, as they stood together in the rosy lights of hope and ambition, close-ranked and full, as a regiment about to march to the front and to glory,—and sees to-day the few, the very few who remain in the field,—they grizzled and gray still marching with slackened pace to the unknown shore, it is pleasant to conjure up thoughts of the past, to bring together in one's mind, the old friends, the old customs, and the old associations; to blot out our own age and to remember that to live in the hearts we leave behind us is *not* to die.

I knew Dr. Jabez P. Dake from the very outset of my professional career. He was my senior by six years and in 1853, he was practising his profession in Pittsburgh, an associate of Gustave Reichhelm, M.D., whose student he had been, and whose successor he became. I well recollect Dr. Dake as he stood upon the stage of the Pittsbnrgh Opera House, on September 20th, 188,, and delivered the oration in honor of the semi-centennial introduction of Homœopathy, by his preceptor Gustave Reichhelm, into that city. I sat directly behind him as he spoke these words in that peculiarly quiet and dignified manner which was essentially his own.

"I must be excused on this occasion, for some personal references and some expressions of local pride for it was here I spent years with Reichelm, first as pupil, then as partner, and finally as successor, and here that I had around me, as students, many bright young men . . . . Some of these young men I now see around me—but how changed! The labors of two or three decades, exposure to summer heat and winter's cold, loss of sleep and harrowing cares, have thinned their locks and turned them gray and laid many a line of earnest thought on brow and cheek."

It was when Dr. Dake returned to Philadelphia to take the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, made vacant I think, by the death of Caleb Bently Matthews, M.D., that I was brought more closely in connection with him and I began to know the man. This was in 1855. He held this position until 1857. Ah! what a portrait painter is memory. It seems but yesterday that I saw him—rather small in stature, with a large head and commanding brow, coal black hair always carefully brushed with a curl at the top, and with eyes so earnest and so brilliant, that they gave character to his face. Even at that early period he was as deeply interested in the study of Homœopathic Materia Medica—which his association with Reichhelm had fostered and encouraged, as I was in the advancement of Surgery in our school, and in those young days of heated argument and impulsive tongue, many were the altercations that took place on our different specialties. Surgery was as nothing, and utterly beneath the notice of the student of Materia Medica, and Materia Medica a cypher to the advocate of the knife. I can see the smile of superiority on my friend's face now as I write, as he told me how I was wasting precious time and his expressions of sorrow as he spoke prophetic words regarding what must ultimately become of me. This intense interest in his peculiar branch grew with his reputation and his fame, and was dear and very near to him when he died. The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy stands to-day a monument of his labors in this direction.

Dr. Dake came of a race of doctors, married a doctor's daughter, and has left behind him a family of physicians. The subject of these remarks was born in Johnstown, New York, April 22d, 1827, he was the third son of Jabez Dake who practised medicine in Nunda, N.Y. As has been mentioned he studied medicine with Reichhelm and in 1851, the year of his graduation at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, he married Miss Elizabeth Church, daughter of Dr. William Church a distinguished old school physician. Through all the vicissitudes of an unusually active and varie[illegible]ted life, this devoted woman was his constant attendant, cheering him in adversity, sharing his joys in prosperity, defending him from attack, and glorying in his successes which were many and great.

In 1852, when the Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy was organized and published under the supervision of Dr. Wm. A. Gardiner, then Professor of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, Dr. Dake was placed upon the editorial staff associated with such men as Joslin, Dunham, Kitchen, Helmuth, Small and others—his work in the department of Materia Medica is remembered and preserved to this day.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8th, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR:

You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting in memory of

JABEZ P. DAKE, M. D.,

of Nashville, Tenn., who died October 27th, 1894. The meeting will be held at the Hahnemann Medical College, Broad Street above Race, on Thursday evening, November 15th, 1894, at 9 P. M. sharp.

Jabez P. Dake, M. D., was one of the earliest Professors of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and subsequently Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He was also an ex-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy. His eminent services to the Homœopathic profession and to the communities in which he resided demands that we render suitable recognition of his great worth. It is suggested that each Homœopathic organization prepare suitable resolutions of respect for the deceased and present them at the Memorial Meeting to be held November 15th.

EDWARD M. GRAMM, M. D., Sec'y,
1433 Girard Avenue.

J. P. Dake, M.D., pursued his literary studies at Union College, New York, his native State, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. He selected Pittsburg as the field of his enterprise, and at once engaged in active practice, and soon after entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Reichhelm, his former preceptor. In 1852 an article, containing some unjust criticisms on homœopathy, appeared in one of the daily papers of Pittsburg, over the signature of James King, M.D., an allopathic physician of considerable ability. The article called forth a challenge from Dr. Dake to meet the author, before a public assembly, for a free discussion of the following propositions, viz.:

1st. *That "Similia Similibus Curantur"—like cures like—is the fundamental law in medicine.*

2d. *That the medicinal powers of matter can be correctly ascertained in no other way than by the vital test,—the trial of drugs on the healthy.*

3d. *That the doses employed in homœopathic practice are efficient.* Dr. Dake to affirm.

It seems almost superfluous to add that Dr. King adroitly avoided the discussion. The entire correspondence in reference to it may be found under the heading, "Homœopathy and Allopathy," in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii.

In 1855 he was elected Professor of "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and filled the responsible position with credit to himself and the institution. In 1869 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he continues the responsible and arduous duties of active professional life. (W. C.)

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The members of the Alumni of "Old Hahnemann" convened in business meeting Tuesday afternoon, April 7, 1891, at 4.30 P. M. In the absence of the President, Dr. J. P. Dake, the meeting was ably presided over by the First Vice-President, C. B. Adams, M.D., '72, New Haven, Conn. After a few remarks by Dr. Adams, the Secretary read the following letter from Dr. Dake:

Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1891.

To the Alumni of Old Hahnemann:

BRETHREN:—After the lapse of forty years since, as a student, I left our Alma Mater to take up the work of a practitioner of medicine, I had hoped to meet you in social greetings and converse in Philadelphia, but the pressure of other duties denies to me such a pleasure.

However, I cannot permit the occasion to pass without sending you a message with assurances of continued loyalty to the old college and of sincere esteem for those who may be assembled to do her honor.

Looking back over the four decades I realize the value of the start, the worth of the right impulse given me by instructors, all of whom save one are now forever resting from all earthly labors. I still cherish their memory and think of their efforts in my behalf with feelings of gratitude.

On the long road I have traveled, in the many combats with ignorance and prejudice in the general profession, and in the many trying times on the field of practice—days of toil and nights of anxious watching—I have been cheered by the remembrance of words uttered by those devoted professors.

I trust the single survivor, the noble Neidhard, may be with you at your alumni banquet.

The retrospection of this occasion leads me to say to you that I have never had a moment's regret that I entered the old college, then in its infancy, and that I took her diploma as the proof of my qualification for the practice of the healing art. At no time, in no country, and in no presence have I been ashamed of that document.

Why should I be ashamed? The Hahnemann was the first fully constituted and chartered college in the world to teach the science of therapeutics based on a principle, a law of nature true then, true now, and true forever more.

So long as medicines are employed to provoke the curative energies of nature, so long must *similia* stand the paramount guide in their selection and use.

While I have learned to value many agencies not under its direction, and have come to recognize various other principles outside of its domain, I must declare an unshaken faith in the homœopathic law.

And the old college has not remained in her infancy; she has been growing with the lapse of years, extending the term of her sessions and broadening the sweep of her curriculum, so as to stand among the foremost schools in the land.

In closing allow me to offer a sentiment to be responded to by my venerable friend, Dr. Neidhard, if present, or in his absence by Dean Thomas:

"Our Alma Mater, may she continue to grow, and long live to bless the world with light for the healer and comfort for the sick."

With sincere good wishes for my fellow-alumni.

JABEZ P. DAKE.

The letter was received with applause, and many were the expressions of regret at the absence of Dr. Dake, of '51.

Hahn. Monthly.

Dr. J. P. Dake, an honorary member of this Society, died October 28, 1894, at his home in Nashville, Tenn., of paralysis, aged 68 years.

In the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for June, 1892, is a well-written autobiography in a few pages. If it were amplified, it would almost be a history of American Homœopathy for that time; for he has been actively identified with almost every effort for its advancement; beginning his literary work in the interest of the new school by an essay on the merits of Homœopathy entitled "Generalization in Medicine," read before the students of Union College, in 1849, his papers and studies can be found in many of the journals, and in the transactions of the medical societies of which he was a member, as well as in more pretentious volumes. Two of his special works were *Therapeutic Methods*, a treatise on the principles of medicine, and the *Encyclopœdia of Drug Pathogenesy*, edited by him and Dr. Hughes, of England.

Dr. Dake graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1849, studied medicine with Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, from Halle, Prussia; attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann).

He enjoyed a large practice at Pittsburg, and later at Nashville. He was twice called to a chair in his Alma Mater, but was obliged to give it up because of the climate and other demands on his time.

He was active in the Institute, and served as its General Secretary, and then as its President. He took part in the different World's Congresses, and was especially devoted to developing a pure pathogenesy of drug action. He states his medical logic to have been, the law as one premise, a pure pathogenesy as the other, and a safe cure as the conclusion.

An editorial at the time of his death says: "He was known by every one; loved by every one; and was held in the highest respect and consideration by all; and by all he will be regretfully missed." Tra s.State Hom.Soc. 1895

Very Sincerely

J. P. Dake

JABEZ P. DAKE, M.D., Nashville,

Pioneer Professor of Materia Medica: Lectured on Homœopathic Materia Medica in Philadelphia in 1855–6 and 7.

Jabez P. Dake, M.D.

S P Drake

JABEZ PHILANDER DAKE, M.D.

At the session of the Institute held in Baltimore in 1852, among the members elected was one who has done much in making it a success: Jabez P. Dake. The work of Dr. Dake in the Institute is familiar to all, and most of us can attest to the faithfulness with which he followed the lines he laid out for his guidance as stated in his autobiography (*Hahnemannian Monthly*, xxvii., 407).

These were: to acquire all possible information to enable him to practice the healing art and to avail himself of the best ways and means to prepare himself therefor. He recorded all his cases, though seldom publishing any, as so doing would be likely to lead to a reliance on clinical experience rather than acquiring a knowledge of drug effects on the healthy and a faithful comparison of them with the symptoms presented for treatment. He was a reader of the journals; a "society man," believing in association for "mutual improvement" as well as "for mutual encouragement and defence;" an earnest advocate of the "rights of our school of practice as against unfair legislation instigated by members of the Old School;" opposed to State censorship as to methods of healing, denying the right of the civil power to dictate. His work, however, was in the line of our materia medica, strongly advocating by tongue and pen the establishment of a college of drug provers where students of medicine, men and women, under skilled supervision could be employed a few months each year in "originating material for a materia medica" and thus avoid "gathering symptoms from the sick room and publishing them as positive drug effects, worthy of a place in the materia medica."

Few members of the Institute have been as punctual in their attendance at our meetings, contributed as many papers or taken such prominent part in the discussion of scientific subjects as Dr. Dake. The first meeting he attended was during its fourth session, in New York. He was elected its Secretary at Buffalo in 1855 and its Chairman at Chicago in 1857.

His father and two brothers had given up the Old-School practice for the new as early as 1843, so that young Dake had become imbued with the method of Hahnemann. While a member of the senior class at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., he wrote an essay on "Generalization in Medicine," which after being submitted to and approved by our colleague, Dr. L. D. V. Wilder, he read before

his class. It was published in one of the papers of that city by Dr. Harmon Switz, the Homœopathic physician. This essay was the beginning of his public advocacy of the new system of therapeutics. His contributions to our periodical literature have been numerous and Dr. Bradford gives a long list of his publications (*Homœopathic Bibliography*), from 1851 to 1891.

Dr. Dake was the son of Dr. Jabez and Sophia Bowen Dake. He was born at Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., April 22, 1827. From the time he was old enough to attend he was, with the exception of one year spent in teaching in Tennessee, kept continuously at school; at the Institute at Nunda, then at Madison University at Hamilton, till he graduated at Union College in 1849. He attended medical lectures at Geneva Medical College, having studied medicine with Dr. Gustavus Richhelm at Pittsburg, with whom he entered into partnership on graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. In 1853 Dr. Richhelm removed to Philadelphia and Dr. Dake succeeded to his practice, remaining till 1863 when ill health obliged him to relinquish practice and he removed to his farm at Salem, Ohio. Six years later his wife's health compelled him to seek a milder climate and he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he resumed his profession in which he continued till his death, October 28, 1894.

At the eighth session of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1855, he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, succeeding Prof. Walter Williamson, which position he retained during two terms, when his practice preventing his leaving Pittsburg, he was succeeded by Dr. Hempel. During the "Centennial Year" (1876) he was elected to the chair of Pathology and Principles and Practice of Medicine, succeeding Dr. H. N. Martin in the reorganized college henceforth known as the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He filled the chair only one year and was succeeded by Dr. R. J. McClatchey. He was the American editor of the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy*, 1885. In 1875 he traveled for several months in Europe with Dr. R. B. Rush, and again in 1881 he re-visited Europe and traveled extensively with Dr. and Mrs. Talbot and Dr. B. W. James. In 1893 he visited Japan.

Dr. Dake married Miss Elizabeth Church, daughter of a prominent Old-School physician in Pittsburg, by whom he had five sons, graduated physicians, of whom four are living; William C., Walter M., Charles and Frank B.

Am. Inst. Trans. 1895

DAKE, JABEZ P.—Was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 22d, 1827. His father, Jabez Dake, was an allopathic physician in Nunda, N. Y. He became a homœopath in 1843. Dr. Dake was educated at the Literary Institute at Nunda, in Madison University at Hamilton, and in Union College, Schenectady, at which latter institution he graduated in 1849. In 1848, while at college, he read an essay on Generalization on Medicine, in which he endéavored to show that previous to the advent of Homœopathy there was no law in therapeutics. This was published in a city paper and caused some controversy. Dr. Dake entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, and graduated therefrom at the third session in March, 1851. He at once went to Pittsburg, where he commenced to practice. Not long afterwards he associated himself with Dr. Reichhelm. Dr. Dake, in 1892, wrote an autobiography of the Hahnemannian Monthly, from which the following is quoted:

The urgent request of editorial friends is my only apology for appearing in the rôle of an autobiographis.

If I have done anything, or had anything happen to me in the course of life, the record of which may be of use to others, I suppose modesty should not forbid my furnishing the brief sketch that is asked for.

I am a native of New York, not a bad state to be born in.

My father was a physician and, so also, two of my brothers. Half a century ago they turned from the old school to the new. I was kept at school continuously, with an interruption of only one year (while exercising as a pedagogue in Tennessee), till I graduated under the celebrated President Eliphalet Nott from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1849, at the age of twenty-two. My study of medicine was under the preceptorship of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm (from the University of Halle, Prussia), at Pittsburg, Pa., who had the honor of being the first to practice Homœopathy west of the Allegheny mountains, beginning in 1837.

I attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College (old school), and afterward at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann), at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1851.

While in Philadelphia I enjoyed the friendship of Drs. Hering and Williamson, and especially of Dr. Neidhard, with whom I spent many hours of profitable conversation.

Returning to Pittsburg after graduation, I soon became a partner, and in 1853, the successor of Dr. Reichhelm.

The first of my writing on the merits of the new system of therapeutics was an essay, read before the senior class at Union College in 1848, and afterwards published in a Schenectady paper by Dr. Swits. It was entitled "Generalization in Medicine," written to illustrate logical methods.

In 1849, while yet a student, I took a hand in the fight with Asiatic cholera at Pittsburg, and also in the controversy that sprung up in the newspapers in regard to its treatment. I was so imbued with a high conception of the scientific character of a system of therapeutics based on a natural law, I was ready to contend with the biggest allopathic Goliath, however mighty he might be in wielding the lancet or the pen.

In April, 1855, I was invited to deliver one of the orations at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday in Philadelphia. I was pleased to meet there as my fellow-orators, Dr. Joslin, the senior, and Dr. Bayard, of New York, both of them my fellow alumni from Union College. In the autumn of the same year, I was called to the chair of Materia Medica in my Alma Mater at Philadelphia. I took the chair with no little misgiving, in view of my youthfulness, and the importance of the teaching demanded. And my embarrassments were not lessened (I must now confess), upon subjecting the literature of my branch to a more urgent and critical examination. Some of the causes of my trouble I laid before the American Institute, in a paper I read at Chicago in 1857.

In regard to the Institute I should mention that I first saw it in session at New York, in 1848, when it was but four years old. There were present Drs. Jeanes, Williamson, Kirby, Cator, McManus, Wells, Payne, Gregg, now gone to their rest, and Marcy, Paine, and a few others yet lingering among us. I became its general secretary at Buffalo in 1855, and by notices in the journals and circulars, succeeded in greatly increasing the attendance the following year at the City of Washington. I moved to have the next meeting in Chicago, and after an hour's debate succeeded in my purpose. Drs. Williamson and Swazey feared that to go far west, where there were comparatively so few to attend, and they so scattered in the woods or over the prairies, the Society would be inevitably ruined. But the Chicago meeting was large and lively.

I was elevated to the presidency and Smith and Ludlam led the way in giving the Institute the first regular banquet, with toasts and the music of a brass band, known in its history.

In such a young, vigorous city, and with such an enterprising local committee, to say nothing of the young president, why shouldn't there have been something fresh and festive?

As to college work in Philadelphia, my growing business at Pittsburg compelled me to resign it after two years. It was a trial to me to do so, because I was fond of teaching and of being among students, even though my branch was the least exact and most trying of all.

In 1863 impaired health obliged me to retire to my farm in Ohio. I turned my back upon a clientéle, in quality at least, second to that of no medical man in the city of Pittsburg. Pomology interested and restored me to health.

Before passing I should say that it has always been a pleasure to me to encourage well educated young men in the study of Homœopathy; and that I now look back with some degree of pride to those who have been under my preceptorship, at one time or another. As fair specimens at old Pittsburg I may name Drs. David Cowley, J. C. Burgher, James A. Heron, J. S. Rankin, William R. Childs, William I. Church, and James H. McClelland, some of whom yet live and enjoy a national reputation.

In 1869 I was compelled to seek a home in a milder climate for the safety of my wife, and removed to Nashville, where I announced myself as a practitioner of the new school. Homœopathy had just fairly begun its work in the south when the civil war came to place a bar in the way of its progress, and the in-coming of more practitioners; so I found myself almost a pioneer again, in an attractive field and among a most hospitable people. Business rolled upon my hands, till in a few years I was again broken in health.

In 1873 I was in a hard fight with the old enemy of 1849, Asiatic cholera. When the smoke cleared up and a count was had, Homœopathy was found to have won another great victory. In my list of cases the loss had been less than 2 per centum.

In 1875 I was compelled to leave my work and go across the ocean. Travel and new scenes, with my old friend Dr. Rush, restored me to vigor after a few months in Europe.

The first World's Homœopathic Congress was opened in Philadelphia in 1876. In obedience to programme, I read a paper, intended to be a discussion of an essay by Dr. Hering, on "Materia Medica as a Science."

The same year I was called again to a chair in my medical Alma Mater—this time to the chair of "Principles and Practice." I continued only the one year, being obliged, by my wife's inability to remain so far north in winter, to resign and remain in Tennessee.

In 1878 I was appointed and served on the "Yellow Fever Commission," organized to inquire into the treatment as well as preventive measures resorted to during the great epidemic along the lower Mississippi and in my own state.

In 1881 I was again in England to attend the second World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians. By appointment I read a paper on "Drug Attenuation."

Soon after the adjournment of the Congress, in company with my friends, Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, of Boston, I travelled through Holland, North Germany, Denmark and Sweden, and then with a medical friend across into Finland and Russia, and afterward through Norway and back to England.

Before passing, I should mention that in Amsterdam Dr. Talbot, another medical friend, and myself called upon Dr. Metzger, the celebrated, as having cured the Queen of Sweden and the Queen of Spain after the failure of the physicians in their respective countries. He received us cordially, and showed and explained to us his mode of treatment in two cases.

On inquiry, he stated that he depended little upon drugs; chiefly on massage and Ling movements, as called for by the pathology of each case, and a knowledge of vital mechanics. Patients were flocking to him from all parts of Europe.

In 1885 I crossed the ocean again, chiefly for the benefit of my third son, J. P., Jr., whom I took to Wiesbaden for the thermal and saline waters. The saddest experience of my life came the next year in his death, at the age of thirty years.

In my several trips abroad I visited some of the best hospitals to observe their outfit and modes of management. I must say many of our own hospitals suffer nothing in a comparison with them.

Recurring to the American Institute, I should say that I have done work on several of its bureaus, but chiefly on that of materia medica and pharmacy. I there brought forward criticisms upon the inexact and insufficient provings of drugs as commonly made, and the consequent unreliable character of our pathogenesy, and recommended plans for improvement.

As chairman for two successive years, I had the whole bureau at work upon the objects and results of drug attenuation. For the London Congress of 1881, as already mentioned, I prepared a paper summarizing the results of our inquiries.

I attended the great World's Congress at Atlantic City and took part in its proceedings. I delivered one of its special addresses, my subject being "Civil Government and the Healers of the Sick."

I have written a great deal in my time on medicine, beginning, as I have mentioned, when I was an undergraduate at a literary college. The files of our leading journals and the *Transactions* of our national society, covering a period of more than forty years, show much of my work, as well as my views, on current medical topics. In conclusion of my outline narrative, submitted without embellishments, I must make mention of some of the leading thoughts and purposes that have generally led me on:

Besides my other writings, in 1886 I gave to the world a volume, entitled *Therapeutic Methods*, embracing the substance of my course in Philadelphia on the principles of medicine, and showing especially the scientific character of the homœopathic therapeutics. I am quite willing to be judged by the teachings of that work in all the years to come.

I have been an earnest advocate, by pen and tongue, of the rights of our school of practice, as against unfair legislation, instigated by members of the old school. And, more—I have been unalterably opposed to State censorship as to modes and means of healing, denying the right of the civil power to dictate in the premises.

I believe in the utmost freedom of the citizen while not a soldier, a convict, a lunatic, nor a pauper, to choose his own minister and means of relief from physical suffering, without governmental restriction or interference; and equally do I believe in the impossibility of any legally fixed standard of qualifications to be erected and enforced by police government. Each college and each society, or all the colleges and all the societies of any particular school, may have requirements and regulations to govern their own members, and to be respectfully regarded by their adherents; but let any or all forever abstain from a seizure of the legal arm, the governing power, to coerce and limit human efforts for the cure of the sick.

Among the greatest contributions made by me, aided by a faithful wife, to the cause of human healing has been in four sons, graduates in medicine—namely, William C., Walter

M., Charles, and Frank B.—the first two now associated with me, the third located at Hot Springs, Ark., and the fourth lately at Chicago, now on leave for his health—all members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

That brilliant word painter, William Tod Helmuth, thus writes of Dr. Dake: "Ah, what a portrait painter is memory! It seems but yesterday that I saw him—rather small in stature, with a large head and commanding brow, coal black hair always carefully brushed with a curl at the top, and with eyes so earnest and so brilliant that they gave character to his face."

Dr. J. P. Dake.

Friday, October 26, 1894, Dr. Jabez P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., passed into rest. This will be a great loss to Homœopathy. He has been one of the leading physicians of our school for many years and it has been through the work of just such men as he that the standing secured by the new school in the south has been attained. He has been in the harness for a long time and was well known by most of the profession. He joined the American Institute forty-two years ago and has been among those who have attended nearly every session. His last active work in the Institute was during the World's Congress when he was chairman of that committee. So far as THE CURRENT has been able to learn the cause of death was a paralytic stroke. He attended the concert given by Sousa's band at Nashville on Thursday evening, and received the stroke from which he rapidly sank until the summons came for his passing to a higher station on the evening of Friday. Homœopathy bows her head at the tomb of her noble son. The world is better because of such a life and the loss is felt on every hand. No one will fill Dr. Dake's place. He was the sculptor who carved for himself a place of honor and esteem by honest work. Over the river into the quiet and peace of a sweet eternal rest the soul of Jabez P. Dake has gone.

Med Current Nov 1894

Doctors J. P. Dake & Sons,

Nashville, Tenn., May 18th 1894

Dear Doctor Dudley:

If not too late, please put the report on Pharmacopoeia on Monday or Tuesday — as I must have some meetings of my Committee before I can draw up the report —

I have been hard at work for the Denver meeting; and am sure you have also.

Anticipating the pleasure of soon meeting you in the Rocky Mountains

Very Sincerely
Yours old friend
J. P. Dake

DAKE.

YES! simply Dake, without affix, prefix or suffix, his own royal noble life being his patent of nobility in all the relations of life, personal social, professional. The past, present or future will know but one Dake, in his full orbed, well rounded life of uprightness and usefulness, rounded out most appropriately at the conclusion of mature years.

Dr. Dake's death is to me a matter of personal bereavement and deep sorrow. I loved him well for his uniform gentleness and kindliness to me. Doubtless thousands upon thousands have had the same experience as myself. In spirit he was as sweet and gentle as a pure woman. In the great drama of life's work he was every inch, nature's nobleman, with few peers and fewer superiors. His strong intellectual powers, his broad varied culture, and long life gave him a range of usefulness and activity, enjoyed by the few favored ones in human experience and activity. He has been to homœopathy in America, what Richard Hughes has been for our loved profession in England, and between whom there has long existed a community of work and an unfaltering friendship. Indeed the cap-sheaf of his great and noble work will be found in their joint effort, for the betterment of our materia-medica; a work which it is to be hoped had well nigh reached conclusion before his recent demise. But, let me trust myself no longer, in this quarter, leastwise my zeal for the memory of the honored dead might prove irksome to any who may not have known him as I did.

he replied "your people" are running all over our territory, and we are simply here in self defence. And so it is; if "competition be the life of trade"—why trade ought to be mighty lively—after awhile.

St Louis Jl Hom. Dec 1894

patients, and colleagues a memory full of respect and personal regard.

J. F. Cooper, M. D.,
J. C. Burgher, M. D.,
J. H. McClelland, M. D., } *Committee.*

Eulogistic remarks were made by Dr. J. C. Burgher, a former partner of Dr. Dake, Dr. J. H. McClelland, one of his students, Dr. J. F. Cooper, who was his colleague, and Drs. C. F. Bingaman, W. J. Martin, J. B. and R. W. McClelland and L. H. Willard, who all testified to the sterling worth of the man whose loss we are called upon to mourn.

J. Richey Horner, M. D.,
Chairman Allegheny County Hom. Med. Society.

E. H. Pond, M. D.,
Secretary.

Hom. Phys. Dec 1894

PROFESSOR JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.—PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Bushrod W. James, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Read before the Memorial Meeting held at Philadelphia, Nov. 15th, 1894.)

The death of my intimate friend, Dr. Jabez P. Dake, brings to my recollection our pleasant relations from the days in which he was our Professor of Materia Medica, in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, in my native city in 1856 and 1857, until his death.

He was not a stern, pedantic instructor, whose erudition lifted him far above the level of those whom he taught. He was kind, considerate, and helpful, bearing patiently with those who were slow to learn, and appreciating those who were gifted beyond their fellows, yet withal, conscientiously careful to display no favoritism.

His sincerity gained respect, his urbanity and dignity held my life-long regard, while there was an attraction in his cultivated voice and a winning warmth in his smile that won my affection from our first acquaintance.

ing report at a special Memorial Meeting, held November 13th, 1894, which was unanimously adopted:

MEMORIAL UPON THE DEATH OF J. P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

We are called upon to express our appreciation and regard for a distinguished colleague and honorary member of this Society.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of Pittsburg, died after a brief illness at his home in Nashville, Tenn., upon the 28th day of October, 1894, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

We recognize a peculiar fitness in placing upon the records of this Society a formal expression of regard for one who formerly lived in our midst, respected as a citizen, eminent in his profession, and greatly beloved by his friends.

Dr. Dake was, for a time, a pupil of the pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies, Dr. Gustavus Richelm, and was afterward (1851) associated with him in practice in this city. His talents soon won for him first place in this community, and by the end of a decade he was so overwhelmed with professional duties that his health began to give away under the strain. In the year 1863 he was compelled to retire to his farm in Ohio, where, in a few years, he quite regained his former health and vigor. Consideration for the health of his wife determined his removal to Nashville, in which city he fulfilled a useful life and closed a singularly brilliant career.

Dr. Dake was a man of rare cultivation and refined tastes. He was none the less a man of large intellectual powers and an unceasing laborer in the various lines of literary and professional work.

As editor, author, and professor, he was alike distinguished for signal ability. In our national body, the American Institute of Homœopathy, he was a leader of acknowledged power, and the transactions for a third of a century have been enriched by his word and thought.

In this Society, and in this community, he will ever be held in highest esteem as one who dignified his calling, holding aloft the banner of medical reform, when it took courage to espouse the cause of Homœopathy, and leaving to former friends,

IN MEMORIAM—J. P. DAKE, M. D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., having learned of the demise of Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this city (Pittsburg), and an honorary member of this Society, appointed the following Committee to prepare a suitable memorial bearing upon the sad event, viz.: J. F. Cooper, M. D., J. C. Burgher, M. D., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

The Committee charged with this duty presented the follow-

Dr. Dake became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1852, and from that time his strong and active interest in its welfare never flagged, even in the last days of his life. He became an active member at once, and never grew weary of striving for the furtherance of every advanced idea in which he discovered intrinsic worth, but he always strenuously opposed that which was contrary to the true, forceful law of Homœopathy. Because of this the Doctor met with considerable antagonism at times, but in facing it he was always courteous, never forgetting the ethical laws which were deeply instilled and so thoroughly taught in our colleges, and by our preceptors and professors, in those days.

In 1857, Dr. Dake was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1859 I became a member, and read with deep interest the annual address delivered by him in Brooklyn, in 1858, at the American Institute's annual meeting. Scholarly, instructive, and directed with firm conviction, it gave promise of what the young physician would become in his future professional life. Soon after we became firm friends, oftentimes thrown together in debates and in the many forms of companionship arising from our co-equal interest in the progress of the science of Homœopathy, and its final almost universal adoption for the cure of suffering humanity.

In 1878 Dr. Dake served on the Yellow Fever Commission which visited New Orleans, Memphis, and other places in the South in which the scourge was severely felt, and in that serious time one was led to admire his noble faithfulness and tireless unselfishness. He simply forgot himself in the misery of others, and in his zeal to prove the efficacy of the new mode of treatment. He lost sight of the possibility of his health succumbing to the climate, the disease-laden atmosphere, or his indefatigable devotion to his profession. There were some enthusiastic men who formed that commission, among whom conspicuously stood out the President, Dr. William H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, who had experience from several visitations of the plague in his own city, and was an eminently successful practitioner.

Dr. Dake was a prominent, active, and just member of the "Senate of Seniors," an association attached to the American Institute of Homœopathy, and consisting of members who have been connected with the Institute for twenty-five years. To them peculiar questions are committed for arbitration, and no member was ever more consistently disinterested or wisely faithful to the trust than our honest friend. His sincere devotion to the Institute and the promotion of its welfare could not be more clearly demonstrated than in a letter which I received a day or two before he died, in which he speaks most earnestly and trustingly of its continued usefulness.

In his own home the Doctor was graciously hospitable, but I think in no other relation was he more truly admirable than as a traveling companion. I can safely aver that some of the happiest days I ever knew were spent in his company. As we journeyed through England, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and other countries his glowing appreciation of every new scene, his love for nature in mountain, valley, and river added new delight to the enjoyment already stirred in my own heart by their ever-changing beauty. Vivid pictures are specially recalled to me, now that I am made to mourn the absence forever of the companion by whose side I enjoyed their loveliness.

In Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Abo, and other cities we visited churches, castles, and public institutions, my friend always discovering the rarest beauties in architecture and paintings, always pausing to drink in the very soul of the artist's ideas, whether in the one or the other. At Copenhagen, in company with others, we made a visit to an institution in which a Masseur was demonstrating the Swedish movements. He invited us in and gave us a fine exhibition of his skill in the art of massage upon a patient.

While visiting Norway we made an excursion from Christiana to several spots of historic interest in the neighborhood, among them being Krongkleven, meaning a rocky cliff, about 1,300 feet above the level of the city. After stopping to look at each change in the wonderful panorama on our way, we rode on to a

spot called Kongen Udsigt, or King's View. There we sat upon a rock, hewn by Nature into the resemblance of a rude chair, and gazed in speechless delight at the glorious view which opened upon our vision. Away to the northwest we saw the Tyrifjord, its many islands resting like gems in the sparkling water; beautiful, quaint little towns and hamlets, with arms of the Tyrifjord glinting here and there through verdant valleys, and forests of bright green trees waving in the gentle wind. In the west we saw in the distance Gausta and other snow-clad mountains, making a strong, cool contrast with the lovely beauty of the country at their feet.

Only one who has been thus comparatively alone with Nature in her untrammelled beauty, with neither art nor science to improve or mar, can realize how closely one is drawn to an enthusiastic companion, whose enjoyment, too full for mere words, finds expression in soulful breath and sparkling eyes. So Dr. Dake and I sat side by side, gazing in wondering silence at the exquisite loveliness of those islands, waters, valleys, and mountains, and I doubt not, he as well as I, thought of how glorious the land must be that is more beautiful than this fair earth. And now he beholds that other country, that perfect land, while my heart swells with grief for the loss of my dear friend, in whose companionship I took such pleasure.

I can recall most clearly another scene in which we found food for many a thought. We took the steamer from Stockholm to Abo, in Finland, and then to St. Petersburg, and never will I forget that beautiful sail! It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when we started, and the voyage extended into the next day. But we were near the Land of the Midnight Sun, and no darkness came to shut out the view as we sailed around and among a myriad of verdant islands. Some were but tiny knolls above the shimmering waters, others were merely rocky spaces for the most part, but larger, and covered with bright green grass and shrubbery. As we steamed through that lovely highway in the Baltic, now from island to island, then for hours through the broad sweep of waters with no land in sight, and again within touch of emerald islands, before we reached Finland's

rocky coast, the sun set and rose again, leaving the earth so small a space of time that even midnight was not dark. The grand old orb seemed to make a long, graceful sweep from west to east, the light from his wake meeting the promise of the new morning in a soft twilight which touched water, sky, and island with the most tenderly beautiful shadow. And then the morning burst forth, in rose and pink and gold, exquisite in its greeting to the smiling earth.

We were companions, brothers then, heart answering heart in responsive joy at the splendor of the world and the majesty of that globe of light which glorified all things in its generous beauty.

But now he has gone beyond! And I cannot yet see the more glorious day that has risen to greet him.

Always now I will feel lonely when those past days come before me. I will miss him always—my teacher, friend, companion, whose heart was true, and whose friendship and love were an honor upon whomsoever they were bestowed.

And now a change has come, and he has found
  All beauty perfected, that in this sphere
In buds of joyous promise blessed the ground,
  Or broke in sweet, low music on his ear.
No darkness dims the beauty to his sight,
  Nor sorrow touches, with its pain, his heart.
Uplifted, he beholds in glorious light
  Scenes that makes thoughts of earthly things depart.
We mourn, but he feels not our lonely pain,
  Nor knows how sad the space his flight has left.
Nor would we ask to call him hence again
  Though grief lies heavy in our hearts bereft.
And now we say "good-bye," and rest in peace,
  Dear honored friend, companion tried and true—
Safe where the cares of life forever cease—
  We bid thee for awhile a fond adieu!

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Med Cent'y

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IN MEMORIAM.

JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

On the evening of October 25th, as the people of Nashville, Tenn., were shocked and grieved to learn, Dr. J. P. Dake was, while attending a public gathering, stricken with paralysis. One side was completely paralyzed, and he was rendered entirely unconscious. He was conveyed to his residence, where he lingered on, probably without suffering, until 12:25 on the morning of the 28th, when, surrounded by his devoted family and loving friends, he peacefully expired.

The funeral which followed betokened in its extent and character, what the city press and the resolutions of the different societies to which he belonged so earnestly testified, that the citizens of the community of which he had been for over a quarter of a century an active member felt that they had lost one who was dear to them—one who was prized and lamented as a valued citizen, esteemed physician and beloved friend.

Jabez P., son of Jabez Dake, M. D., a prominent Allopathic physician, first saw the light of day at Johnstown, N. Y., April 22, 1827. His education was acquired at different institutions of learning, and he was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1849. An early convert to Homeopathy—his father having been a convert in 1843—he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, of Pittsburg, Pa., the first distinguished pioneer of Homeopathy west of the Alleghenies. He attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, distinguishing himself while there by an able defense of Homeopathy before the class, against the aspersions and misrepresentations of the faculty. After graduating from the Homeopathic Medical College at Philadelphia in 1851, he joined Dr. Reichhelm in practice, and continued in this connection until the removal of the elder partner to Philadelphia, by which time the younger member of the firm was proprietor of a large and valuable practice.

At different times Dr. Dake assisted in editing a number of the various journals devoted to the dissemination of Homeopathy; for example, the *Philadelphia Journal of Homeopathy*, the *United States Journal of Homeopathy*, the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, etc., on all of which he industriously labored with marked efficiency. Beside editorials in explanation and furtherance of Homeopathy he was the author of noted essays and orations, conspicuous among which was one on "The Philosophy of Homeopathy," delivered at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday in Philadelphia in 1855. His zeal and ability in advocacy of Homeopathy, as evidenced in many ways, led to his election to the chair of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College, the duties of which professorship he filled for two years, when he found it necessary to devote his entire time to his already large practice in Pittsburg. In 1857 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homeopathy at its session in Chicago, and in 1858, in Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the usual address before that important body.

The doctor was, during many years, a prolific and careful writer. In 1859 he prepared a small guide for domestic practice on "Acute Diseases," which was several times, in later years, revised and enlarged. Excessive labor impaired his health to such an extent that he was compelled finally to abandon his large and well-established practice in Pittsburg, and after recuperating on his farm in Ohio, in 1869, chiefly from consideration for the health of his wife, whose condition required a change, he took up his abode in Nashville, where he did much good for Homeopathy and for humanity, and where he continued in practice to the end of his days. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Church, an Allopathic physician of eminence, of Pittsburg.

Dr. Dake was a zealous and efficient worker in any department in which he became concerned, and his interest seemed to be enlisted in every good work. His capacity for work, as well as the amount he accomplished, was marvelous. This was owing in great measure to his energetic nature, to his superior intellect, his systematic habit of thought and his decision of character. Whatever he wrote was characterized by force, perspicuity and scholarly grace. Every word was weighed and correctly fitted to its place. Besides his contributions to the journals, which were constantly solicited and which were numerous, he prepared many monographs and many addresses for different associations and for occasions in which he was interested. He was connected with many societies, medical and other, in and outside of Nashville, beside his church, the Baptist, of which he was a member from his boyhood. He was a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Knights of Honor, of the Tennessee Historical Society, of the Public Health Association, of the Nashville Art Association (of which he was the originator), of the Round Table, etc. He was complimented with hon-

orary membership in many medical societies, which were all proud of the honor of having his name in connection with them.

But the society that engrossed the greatest part of his attention, in which he did the most efficient and important service, in which he felt the most abiding interest, and to which he was most completely devoted, was the American Institute of Homeopathy. Of this he became a member in 1852—a "Senior" in 1877—and rarely was it that he was absent from one of its annual meetings, at which he was a conspicuous figure. Here it was his worth and merits were best known and appreciated. Here he was esteemed, admired and beloved. Here his excellent judgment was frequently called into requisition and relied upon—for he was considered one of the "legislators" of the body—one of its Mentors—one who sedulously guarded its interests and provided for its well-being. All concede that no one has contributed more than he to making it the glorious Institute that it is—of which he, like all who have the advantage of membership in it, are so proud. How welcome he always was at its meetings! How he was looked up to and honored and trusted! How he will be missed!

In the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association Dr. Dake also took much interest, and to its success and usefulness he was an important contributor. The last friendly letter received by the writer referred to the pleasure he anticipated in meeting the brethren at Chattanooga. Sad, indeed, will be the disappointment of the members as they will miss his familiar face, his genial greeting and his helpful counsel!

As a practitioner Dr. Dake was successful in an eminent degree. In his grapple with the epidemic cholera in 1873 he made much reputation, his percentage of losses being unprecedentedly small. No man's *clientele* was ever more devoted to a physician than was his.

He was a member of the Homeopathic Yellow Fever Commission which was appointed by the president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and which met in New Orleans in 1878, and as the writer can testify, from personal knowledge, a very important one. Indeed it seems that wherever any especially important work was to be done he was in demand. He was truly one of the most natural and effective organizers and leaders in all society or committee work.

The object of improving the Materia Medica of the Homeopathic school was dear to Dr. Dake's heart, and he labored long and faithfully in this direction in many ways. He was the American editor, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Hughes, of England, in producing the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy."

The most important single production of Dr. Dake was his "Therapeutic Methods; an Outline of Principles Observed in the Art of Healing," a work that shows his careful and extensive research, acute analysis, comprehensive understanding and clear diction, which shows distinctly the limitations of the Homeopathic law, and of the different methods, which should be in the library of every liberal physician, and which should be a text-book in every thorough medical college. Of this book, which embraced the substance of his course of lectures in Philadelphia, showing forth the scientific character of Homeopathic therapeutics, he wrote: "I am quite willing to be judged by the teaching of that work in all the years to come." And well might he be!

Dr. Dake's suavity, which was a characteristic, was genuine, and he had no smack of sycophancy—for he was without guile. He was too proud to fawn, too independent to cringe, too honest and sincere to flatter. While of a gentle and generous nature, he was firm in his convictions, which were reached with conscientious care; and he was brave, very brave, and vigorous in his contentions for what he believed to be right. While, in the course of his advocacy of his views of Homeopathy (and he was one of its ablest and staunchest exponents and defenders) he was frequently engaged in controversies, he was, throughout all, the thorough gentleman, always courteous. No trace of scurrility ever blemished his writings. He was a man of taste in writing as in other things.

Dr. Dake was strong and unswerving in his integrity, and left, as "the good man leaveth an inheritance," an unsullied reputation for probity. No living man or woman can ever confront his children with a charge of a dishonorable act on the part of their beloved father. And what a noble heritage is the record of such a life! The long-time happy home is shadowed; the faithful, devoted wife, who was his comfort and supporting companion through all the vicissitudes of a married life of more than forty-three years, is now widowed and grieved: but there are consolations:

> Let Fate do her worst, there are relics of joy.
> Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy,
> Which come in the night-time of sorrow and care,
> And bring back the features that joy used to wear.

There is a pleasant and a beneficent afterglow from such a life. Remaining are four worthy and prosperous sons—Homeopathic practitioners and members of the Institute all, to illustrate his precepts and his example, his principles and his methods—Drs. William C. and Walter M. Dake, of Nashville (Drs. J. P. Dake & Sons, the firm name will not be changed), and Drs. Charles and Frank, at Hot Springs, Ark. Beside these are many who had the privilege and the advantage of his preceptorship and his friendship, and who regarded him as a second father.

To his sons he was not only an almost idolized father, but the relation of companionship existed to a degree not common among those of different generations. "No man of Nashville," writes an editor, "will be more missed. As a broad, liberal-minded citizen, he had no superior, and the devotion of his sons to him is an eloquent tribute of the esteem in which he was held by his own family."

In foreign lands Dr. Dake was one of the best known of the American physicians—not only on account of his contributions to medical literature, but because, on his several extensive tours abroad, he took care to seek out his Homeopathic confreres—as "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." He was, indeed, one of the most distinguished Homeopathic physicians of the world.

The achievements of the medical practitioner, those triumphs of skill and assiduity which gratify him and win for him reputation, cannot be stated and heralded as are the strokes which give an immortality of fame to the political or the military hero; but many a medical man is nevertheless a hero, and all the while, as he pursues "the even tenor of his way" in going about and doing

good, he is endearing himself to those in whose service he labors. A wealth of love which is sweeter and dearer to him than that of pelf or renown is his—and rich beyond repute was our friend in this!

Ethical and religious principles were thoroughly ingrained in the nature of Dr. Dake, and they were the subject of much thought; but he was unobtrusive of his views, and was liberal, broad-minded and charitable toward those of different tenets, believing that the chief of virtues is charity. The solemnities at his burial were performed by ministers of four different denominations—Baptist, Christian, Episcopal and Methodist. No bigot could ever have received such a testimonial of honor as this!

The friend who enjoyed his affection, who treasures his memory, and who in sadness, but as a labor of love, writes down these lines, well knows how more than distasteful would be any tribute to him which would savor of fulsome eulogy, and surely nothing of this nature can be thought of. It would be hard, indeed, however, to find words of praise that would seem excessive to those who knew the subject of this sketch. There are few men of his merit. He was essentially good, his heart flowing with the milk of human kindness. Benevolence shone in his smile of greeting, which, like his good works, was the flower of his heart. He was ever welcome as physician or as friend. His counsel was wise and his very presence was helpful. He aided many, he consoled and encouraged many, he sympathized with many—and nothing knits a friendship closer than a sympathy in woe.

No wonder that a throng of high and low gathered anxiously before his dwelling as his illness became known! No wonder that all classes united in their tributes of esteem and affection! No wonder that hundreds gathered on his burial day with aching hearts, and choking throats, and sobbing voice, and tearful eyes, as they thought of the loss of this valued and dear friend!

But, he has gone hence; and whither? In what companionship does such a soul, so choice a spirit, belong? Is it bold to indicate the answer? Verily he was one who, like Abou Ben Adhem, might be written down "as one who loves his fellow men," and whose name was among "the names of those whom love of God had blessed."

F. H. Orme.

Atlanta, Ga., November 6, 1894.

J. P. DAKE, M. D.,
Office Practice and Correspondence.
HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 12: 2 TO 4 P.M.

No. 29 North Vine Street,

WILLIAM C. DAKE, M. D.,
WALTER M. DAKE, M. D.,
Visiting Practice.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct 2d 1887

Dear Dr Dudley;

I fully expected to have an hour with you at Pittsburgh to talk over some matters of importance; but the Society meetings, the festivities & my being quartered four miles away prevented. I must now talk with my pen, amidst the hurry of daily work.

First I wished to talk of the great folly of having the Institute meet for three successive years in one State. There are plenty of good places West where we could hold a meeting and gather in fresh members & do the cause great good. The Western Academy has its support from those who have felt neglected by the Institute.

I enclose a formal invitation from the Society at Minneapolis for the Institute to hold its next meeting at Lake Minnetonka; and wish you to put it before the Executive Committee, wh has special power, I understand (as well as power by precedent) to change the place of meeting. I must refer you also to Dr Bushrod W James for information in regard to the fitness of the place.

Several years ago we had a pressing

WILLIAM C. DAKE, M. D.,
WALTER M. DAKE, M. D.,
Visiting Practice.

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J. P. Dake

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Nashville, Tenn., ... 188

invitation from the Minnesota Society to meet at St Paul, but declined it for special reasons then.

I consider it of great importance that the next meeting be in the West & not in the State of New York.

I can already see local influences affecting the Institute for its hurt, and more will be seen if we have repeated meetings in the same region. I cannot extend argument but feel very deeply on the subject

A considerable majority of our practitioners are west of the State of New York.

Although the officers elect cannot act officially till after Jan 1st your preference will be regarded.

Some other matters I will write you about again.

Fraternally Yours J. P. Dake

Whereas, In the dispensations of an overruling Providence it has pleased the Great Ruler of man's destiny to remove from our midst one who combined within himself all those higher elements of true manhood which endear him to his fellow-man, and whose loss creates the deepest regret and awakens the profoundest sorrow. Dr. J. P. Dake is dead! How much that announcement signifies each heart can feel, but no tongue may tell, for so interwoven with every good of our people was his life that the future alone can reveal its sad significance.

In all the varied positions of life as citizen, physician, friend, as parent and husband, his grand qualities of heart and mind stand pre-eminent. As a public-spirited and enterprising citizen his clear conception of surrounding, his earnestness and devotion, his untiring energy, softened as they were by the modesty of a woman and a great love for humanity, render his loss peculiarly significant to this body.

Dr. Dake showed no signs of approaching age. He was met year after year at the Institute sessions with the same bright face and cheery smile; the same springy step; the same volume of voice; the same clearness of thought and expression. Others of the Institute members took on the infirmities of advancing years; mental and physical decrepitude began to show themselves; but Dr. Dake seemed possessed of perennial youth. His activities continued to within a few hours of his demise. To be called, as he was, in the very acme of his success is a fitting closing of his long and characteristically useful life. No long and lingering illness; no days and weeks spent in racking pain and agony; no dragging along for years with broken body and weakened mind. Nothing but the sable wing of Azrael spread quickly and mercifully over him, and It Is Finished. Dowling—Lilienthal—Holcombe—Dake. These have gone down into the valley of the shadow of death. And they are no more. But blessed be God, for these stalwarts lived to see their favorite school rise from the insignificant and despised outcast of forty years ago to become one of national eminence, with the promise of encompassing all parts of the known earth. Such men do not die. was at all times an indefatigable and consistent part-taker in every effort made to build up homeopathy. There was never a battle fought for its supremacy where Jabez P. Dake was not found in the front rank. He was a popular teacher, always a welcome friend to his aforetime pupils, and each year the honored guest of his alma mater, the Hahnemann of Philadelphia.

Dr. Dake was conspicuously associated with all that concerned human progress in what form soever of matter or thought it presented itself to his view. His residence at Nashville had endeared him, seemingly, to every man, woman, and child. The local press is filled with eulogiums upon his singularly beautiful life among the people of that city. The civic government vies with the medical and other societies in doing honor to this great and good man. The Chamber of Commerce knows him well and honors his memory by speeches and resolutions. Say they:

Your committee beg to report that we stand to-day in the shadow of a great mystery. Within four squares of us lies the form of one of our brethren locked in the awful stillness of death.

Dr. J. P. Dake is no more. The eyes which gleamed upon us are closed; the voice which captivated us is still; the presence which was an inspiration, and the influence which was a benediction, are gone; the counsel and advice which guided, comforted, and cheered us have been removed, and admiration is supplanted by that wonder which has shrouded the mind of man from the first death to the present time. Conjecture leaps unanswered on lawless wing as only echo faintly whispers of the unknown, while the gentle hand of faith waves us on and assures us that the wisdom of Him who occupies all space never makes a mistake.

The weeping elements above us, the words of eulogy from the public press, the sadness depicted upon each countenance here to-day, and the wail of his adopted city, convey to his relatives on unsoiled wings words of sympathy for the fallen.

A life so pure, a character so spotless, are seldom united with that public spirit which renders one poor for the benefit of his fellows.

With uncovered heads we bow to day to that decree which has crushed expectation, and silenced a harp in the family circle whose music gladdened and brightened his home, and whose widening tones even now are falling upon the cold ear of death, as it waits the call to listen for the invocation of art greater than his mind ever dreamed of on earth.

They simply lay off the mortal and put on the immortal; their words, their presence, their thoughts, continue on and on, and like the innocent modicum of snow loosened at the mountain's crest gathering to itself weight and momentum in its descent, utterly engulfing all obstacles and opposition. Their fight was not in vain. Their work lives after them. They are gone from our earthly view, but they yet live in our minds and hearts.

Vale, Dr. Dake, friend, physician, and lover of his fellow-man.

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Mrs. J. P. Dake Goes to Her Reward.—We take from one of the Nashville, Tennessee, papers the following notice of her death:

"Mrs. Elizabeth Church Dake, widow of Dr. J. P. Dake, died February 13,th at her home on Seventh Avenue, North, in the eighty-second year of her age. She had been an invalid for some years, and lately had been confined to her room.

"Mrs. Dake came from a family of physicians. Her father was Dr. William Church, Jr., of Pittsburg, and her grandfather, Dr. William Church, Sr. She was herself the mother of five physicians—Dr. William C. Dake of Nashville, Dr. Walter M. Dake of Denver, Drs. Charles and Frank Dake of Hot Springs, and Dr. Percy Dake, who died in 1886.

"Mrs. Dake was born in Pittsburg, where she married Dr. Dake. They removed to Nashville in 1869. She was a woman of large charities and a Christian in the strict sense of the word. She was a devoted member and conscientious worker in the First Baptist church. She had been very active in benevolent movements. She was one of the founders of the Florence Crittenton Home, and for a long time served on the board of managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

"Drs. Charles and Frank Dake arrived in Nashville yesterday morning and Mrs. Herbert S. Sharpe of Salem, O., a niece of Mrs. Dake, arrived last night. Mrs. Morris Wilson, a granddaughter of Mrs. Dake, arrived this morning.

"Funeral services were held from the residence of her son, Dr. William Dake, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Dr. Lansing Burrows officiated and interment took place at Mt. Olivet.

DAKE, JABEZ P

J. P. Dake M.D.

Doctors J. P. Dake & Sons,

Nashville, Tenn., May 19th 1887

Dear Dr. Dudley:

You had no need to apologize for the length of your letter which was welcome & greatly appreciated. I note your points as to Institute Methods & agree with you fully as to most of them. If you look back will see that we have been undergoing a process of evolution — that beginning with our bureau — "the Central Bureau of Materia Medica" we have created one after another, till now a branch of Medicine or Surgery or Pharmacy or Hygiene, is now omitted. You are right in the view that we must claim to be on the entire field & to be engaged in the cultivation of any part of it — I still think that each bureau should be confined to one subject each year, in order to do thorough work; but any original work may be brought in under its proper head. I anticipate a good meeting. There will, I presume be no heated contests

Our Pittsburgh friends who were aggrieved with you about the Secretaryship have given out to their feelings & will all vote for you hereafter, I think.

While Dr. B. wanted the Office they felt bound to stand by him — I think all are pleased with your work —

As to the presidency there will be little or no contest — I think there is a general desire for Dr Sawyer —

H. C. Allen's proposition for a creed or platform may cause a little stir; but it will be voted down pretty soon — If our New York friends re-open the Times question & try to counter-act my resolutions as to the listing of journals &c there may be a lively discussion; but I have no fears as to the result —

I think there is conservatism enough in the Institute to prevent ruin by fanatical or personally aggrieved persons — I shall stand by my resolutions, if assailed, with all the force I possess, because they are timely & necessary.

I hope to arrive at Minnetonka early & to have a talk with you before the Session — Do not hold your circular too long for H. C Allen's railroad items.

I imagine H. M. Paine made the report about our terrible law in Iowa — The Governor has announced no appointments yet —

As ever, fraternally Yours.

J. P. Dake

J. P. Dake, M.D.
May 17, 89

Tullahoma. Tenn.
Cumberland Mountains,
May 12th 1889.-

Dear Dr. Dudley:

I have been trying to write you for some time to thank you for the information given by your letter as to legislation & other matters. I have waited in order to be able to tell you the result in Tennessee. By extraordinary effort & trickery the bill brought forward by the Old School State Society was taken thro' the Senate, after being defeated, on a motion to reconsider. The fact that such a motion had been entered, at the time, was kept out of the reports so that I knew nothing of it till it had passed. In the House I was able to secure such amendments as to make the friends of the bill sick of it. It provides that the "Allopathic Homoeopathic & Eclectic Schools of Medicine" shall each be represented on the Board of Six — and, further, that each applicant for a license shall be examined & approved by the members representing the school to which the applicant belongs.

A reporter in the Senate told me that, the author of the bill was very sick of it when it came back for action on the House amendments. The Old School at once claimed four members, allowing but one each to the Homoeopaths & Eclectics. I have represented to the Governor that it will not do to allow to any one school a clear majority of the Board; & that he ought to appoint two for each &c. He told the President of the O.S. State Soc'y, Dr Eve, that he intended to put me on the Board & asked how that w'd suit. But no appointments have yet been announced. But merely on legislation —I shall work for the abolition of the Board whether I am on or off it —

Dr Hughes has asked me to present a paper to the Institute on the Cyclopaedia & I shall write one. In making up the order of business please put down "Report on the Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesy, by J.P. Dake, American Editor" —

I expect you are now busy getting ready. I shall be pleased to meet you at Lake Minnetonka — Fraternally Yours J.P. Dake

Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., died Oct. 28, 1894.

Dr. Jabez P. Dake was born at Johnstown, N. Y., April 22, 1827; his father, Jabez Dake, being for many years a successful allopathic physician in Nunda, N. Y., where he died. Dr. Dake and his two sons, also physicians, were converted to Homœopathy half a century ago. Dr. J. P. Dake, the third son, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1849, at the age of 22. He studied medicine under Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm (from the University of Halle, Prussia), at Pittsburgh, attending lectures at Geneva Medical College, and afterward at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann), at Philadelphia, in 1851. Returning to Pittsburgh he became the partner, and in 1853 the successor, of Dr. Reichhelm. Even while in Union College he began writing on medical topics, and at Geneva College distinguished himself by a defense of Homœopathy before his class in that old-school institution. In 1852 he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*. In 1860 he aided in the editorship of the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*, in which he gave a masterly demonstration of the universality of the homœopathic law. In 1863 he was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In all these and in many other journals are to be found many very able articles from his pen. He filled for two years the chair of Materia Medica in the college of Philadelphia, and only resigned when forced to do so by the pressing demands of his private practice in Pittsburgh. In 1857 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and delivered the annual address before that body at Chicago in 1858. In 1860 he published a work for domestic use on acute diseases, and at Nashville in 1871 published an enlarged edition. This volume added much to his reputation. His arduous labors impaired his health, and he was forced to give up the largest and finest practice in Pittsburgh, retiring to his farm at Salem, O. His wife being affected with pulmonary disease, he moved to Nashville in 1869. Here he resumed his practice, almost a pioneer in the new school. Business rolled in upon him, and in 1873, after a hard fight with the Asiatic cholera, he found that he had lost less than two per cent. of his cases.

He was again forced to quit work in 1875, and spent a year in Europe, regaining his health. He read a paper before the World's Homœopathic Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, served

on the Yellow Fever Commission in 1878, attended the second World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians in England in 1881, traveling that year through nearly all of Europe. He again visited Europe in 1885 with his son, Dr. J. P. Dake, Jr., who died in 1886. He studied the hospitals abroad and found that the American hospitals did not suffer by comparison.

Of late years Dr. Dake has given up general practice, confining himself to limited office practice, consultation with his sons and devoting the most of his time to literature and art. He had no superior as a lover of the good, the true and the beautiful. His office walls were hung with fine pictures and his many book-cases filled with thousands of the best books. He has ever since his coming to Nashville been a willing worker in every enterprise that was for Nashville's good. He took a leading part in the great art exhibition of a few years ago, and was a leader in the Nashville Art Association. He took especial pride and pleasure in the Tennessee Historical Society and in the Round Table, never missing a meeting. He was a Mason and a master of his lodge in Pittsburgh, but has never affiliated with any lodge in Nashville. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. Med Visitor. Dec 1894

JABEZ P. DAKE, M. D.

April 22, 1827. October 28, 1894.

IT becomes our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of another prominent homeopath. On this occasion death has laid low our dearly beloved friend and brother physician Dr. Jabez P. Dake, who died at his residence in Nashville on the morning of Sunday, October 28, after an illness of but a few days. Dr. Dake, while in attendance upon a concert on the Thursday evening preceding, was stricken with paralysis, from which he never again rallied sufficiently to recognize those about him. This tells the tale. Ordinarily it does. But not in this case. No man could be less easily spared from the homeopathic ranks at this time than the subject of this sketch. His loss is irreparable. He will

DAKE, JABEZ P

J. P. DAKE, M.D., NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE urgent request of editorial friends is my only apology for appearing in the rôle of an autobiographist.

If I have done anything, or had anything happen to me in the course of life, the record of which may be of use to others, I suppose modesty should not forbid my furnishing the brief sketch that is asked for.

I am a native of New York, not a bad state to be born in.

My father was a physician and, so also, two of my brothers. Half a century ago they turned from the old school to the new. I was kept at school continuously, with an interruption of only one year (while exercising as a pedagogue in Tennessee), till I graduated under the celebrated President Eliphalet Nott from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1849, at the age of twenty-two. My study of medicine was under the preceptorship of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm (from the University of Halle, Prussia), at Pittsburgh, Pa., who had the honor of being the first to practice homœopathy west of the Allegheny mountains, beginning in 1837.

I attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College (old-school), and afterward at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann), at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1851.

While in Philadelphia I enjoyed the friendship of Drs. Hering and Williamson, and especially of Dr. Neidhard, with whom I spent many hours of profitable conversation, and who, alone, of the old faculty is yet living, crowned with honors as with years.

Returning to Pittsburgh after graduation, I soon became a partner, and in 1853, the successor of Dr. Reichhelm.

The first of my writing on the merits of the new system of therapeutics was an essay, read before the senior class at Union College in 1848, and afterwards published in a Schenectady paper by Dr.

Swits. It was entitled "Generalization in Medicine," written to illustrate logical methods.

In 1849, while yet a student, I took a hand in the fight with Asiatic cholera at Pittsburgh, and also in the controversy that sprung up in the newspapers in regard to its treatment. I was so imbued with a high conception of the scientific character of a system of therapeutics based on a natural law, I was ready to contend with the biggest allopathic Goliath, however mighty he might be in wielding the lancet or the pen!

In April, 1855, I was invited to deliver one of the orations at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday in Philadelphia. I was pleased to meet there, as my fellow-orators, Dr. Joslin, the senior, and Dr. Bayard, of New York, both of them my fellow alumni from Union College. In the autumn of the same year, I was called to the chair of materia medica in my alma mater at Philadelphia. I took the chair with no little misgiving, in view of my youthfulness, and the importance of the teaching demanded. And my embarrassments were not lessened (I must now confess), upon subjecting the literature of my branch to a more urgent and critical examination. Some of the causes of my trouble I laid before the American Institute, in a paper I read at Chicago, in 1857.

In regard to the Institute I should mention, that I first saw it in session at New York, in 1848, when it was but four years old. There were present Drs. Jeans, Williamson, Kirby, Cator, McManus, Wells, Payne, Gregg, now gone to their rest, and Marcy, Paine, and a few others, yet lingering among us. I became its general secretary, at Buffalo, in 1855, and by notices in the journals and circulars, succeeded in greatly increasing the attendance, the following year, at the city of Washington. I moved to have the next meeting in Chicago, and after an hour's debate succeeded in my purpose. Drs. Williamson and Swazey feared that, to go so far west, where there were comparatively so few to attend, and they so scattered in the woods or over the prairies, the society would be inevitably ruined. But the Chicago meeting was large and lively.

I was elevated to the presidency, and Smith and Ludlam led the way in giving the Institute the first regular banquet, with toasts and the music of a brass band, known in its history.

In such a young, vigorous city, and with such an enterprising local committee, to say nothing of the young president, why shouldn't there have been something fresh and festive?

As to college work in Philadelphia, my growing business at Pitts-

burgh compelled me to resign it after two years. It was a trial to me to do so, because I was fond of teaching and of being among students, even though my branch was the least exact and most trying of all.

In 1863 impaired health obliged me to retire to my farm in Ohio. I turned my back upon a clientéle, in quality at least, second to that of no medical man in the city of Pittsburgh. Pomology interested and restored me to health.

Before passing I should say that, it has always been a pleasure to me to encourage well educated young men in the study of homœopathy; and that I now look back with some degree of pride to those who have been under my preceptorship, at one time or another. As fair specimens at old Pittsburgh, I may name Drs. David Cowley, J. C. Burgher, James A. Heron, J. S. Rankin, William R. Childs, William I. Church, and James H. McClelland, some of whom yet live and enjoy a national reputation.

In 1869 I was compelled to seek a home in a milder climate for the safety of my wife, and removed to Nashville, where I announced myself as a practitioner of the new-school. Homœopathy had just fairly begun its work in the south when the civil war came to place a bar in the way of its progress, and the in-coming of more practitioners; so I found myself almost a pioneer again, in an attractive field and among a most hospitable people. Business rolled upon my hands, till in a few years I was again broken in health.

In 1873 I was in a hard fight with the old enemy of 1849, Asiatic cholera. When the smoke cleared up and a count was had, homœopathy was found to have won another great victory. In my list of cases the loss had been less than 2 per centum.

In 1875 I was compelled to leave my work and go across the ocean. Travel and new scenes, with my old friend Dr. Rush, restored me to vigor after a few months in Europe.

The first World's Homœopathic Congress was opened in Philadelphia in 1876. In obedience to programme, I read a paper, intended to be a discussion of an essay by Dr. Hering, on "Materia Medica as a Science."

The same year I was called again to a chair in my medical alma mater,—this time to the chair of "Principles and Practice." I continued only the one year, being obliged, by my wife's inability to remain so far north in winter, to resign and remain in Tennessee.

In 1878 I was appointed and served on the "Yellow Fever Com-

mission," organized to inquire into the treatment as well as preventive measures resorted to during the great epidemic along the lower Mississippi and in my own State.

In 1881 I was again in England to attend the second World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians. By appointment, I read a paper on "Drug Attenuation." I should mention that I was greatly pleased to meet and mingle with my English *confrères* at their elegant and hospitable homes, as well as at the Congress. The profession, especially in English-speaking countries, owes a large debt of gratitude to our writers in Great Britain. Dudgeon's *Lectures* and the writings of Drysdale, Black, and other learned and wise associates in the *British Journal*, at an early day, saved our cause from the destruction imminent by reason of transcendentalism (nihilism of dose), and the indiscriminate gathering and remorseless dismembering of all reported drug symptoms.

Soon after the adjournment of the Congress, in company with my friends, Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, of Boston, I travelled through Holland, North Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and then, with a medical friend, across into Finland and Russia, and afterward through Norway and back to England.

Before passing, I should mention that in Amsterdam Dr. Talbot, another medical friend, and myself called upon Dr. Metzger, celebrated as having cured the Queen of Sweden and the Queen of Spain after the failure of the physicians in their respective countries. He received us cordially, and showed and explained to us his mode of treatment in two cases.

On inquiry, he stated that he depended little upon drugs; chiefly on massage and Ling movements, as called for by the pathology of each case, and a knowledge of vital mechanics. Patients were flocking to him from all parts of Europe.

In 1885 I crossed the ocean again, chiefly for the benefit of my third son, J. P., Jr., whom I took to Wiesbaden for the thermal and saline waters. The saddest experience of my life came the next year in his death, at the age of thirty years.

In my several trips abroad I visited some of the best hospitals to observe their outfit and modes of management. I must say many of our own hospitals suffer nothing in a comparison with them.

Recurring to the American Institute, I should say that I have done work on several of its bureaus, but chiefly on that of materia medica and pharmacy. I there brought forward criticisms upon the inexact and insufficient provings of drugs as commonly made, and

DAKE J P

the consequent unreliable character of our pathogenesy, and recommended plans for improvement.

As chairman for two successive years, I had the whole bureau at work upon the objects and results of drug attenuation. For the London Congress of 1881, as already mentioned, I prepared a paper summarizing the results of our inquiries.

I hardly need say that I attended the great World's Congress at Atlantic City and took part in its proceedings. I delivered one of its special addresses, my subject being "Civil Government and the Healers of the Sick." It has been my privilege to attend all the largest gatherings of homœopathic physicians in the world, and I can truly say that none of them came up to that held last summer at Atlantic City.

I have written a great deal in my time on medicine, beginning, as I have mentioned, when I was an undergraduate at a literary college. The files of our leading journals and the *Transactions* of our national society, covering a period of more than forty years, show much of my work, as well as my views, on current medical topics. In conclusion of my outline narrative, submitted without embellishment, I must make mention of some of the leading thoughts and purposes that have generally led me on:

1. In the first place I deemed it important to bring to my professional studies a mind well trained and properly stored with classical and scientific information, to enable me to deal critically with the great problems of the healing art.

2. To me it seemed wise to avail myself of the best ways and means, the best helps devised, to prepare me for professional duties.

3. In practice I adopted, and have constantly adhered to, a plan for the recording of my cases, as more than thirty portly volumes of records on my shelves will testify.

4. In my writings I have seldom ventured to display cases and prescriptions for the very reason that prevented Hahnemann's doing so, namely, the faith one should have in the homœopathic law applied to a pure pathogenesy. A knowledge of drug effects in the healthy, and a faithful comparison of them with the symptoms of each case presented for treatment, has seemed to me of infinitely more importance in practice than a reliance upon the revelations of clinical experience, a source fruitful of all manner of empiricism and uncertainty.

My medical logic has had the law as one premise, a pure pathogenesy as the other, and a safe cure as the conclusion.

To me my clinical experience has by no means been useless, however. It has widened and also rendered more definite my views of disease on the one hand, while it has familiarized me, by many comparisons, with the characteristics of medicines on the other. It has made my work more expeditious and satisfactory—especially has it enabled me better to determine if a case calls for the homœopathic remedy, or rather, for some hygienic, mechanical or chemical, or simply palliative measure. It has surely helped me to judge between doses variously attenuated, and as to the proper frequency of repetition.

5. My writings have not abounded in observations intended, from my clinical experience to stamp the essential value upon drug symptoms, rating some as key-notes or characteristics; nor have I dared to gather symptoms from the sick room and publish them as positive drug-effects, worthy of a place in the materia medica.

In my judgment the characteristic and sure effects of various drugs must be distinguished from the personal or casual in the prover, in one safe way only—that of repeated and thorough trials upon the healthy.

6. As a busy practitioner, often physically weary and mentally worried, exposed to all manner of disturbing influences, I have never regarded myself or others similarly situated, as proper provers of drugs; and hence I have most strenuously advocated a college of drug provers, where students of medicine, male and female, under skilled supervision and with all needed means for observing and noting symptoms, may be gathered for a few months each year and employed in originating material for a materia medica.

It affords me great pleasure to find the profession, at last, moving in the desired direction, as shown at the last World's Homœopathic Congress.

7. I have always favored medical journalism. For years I took every homœopathic journal published in this country and in England; but the number has become so great I am obliged to select out those I consider the best.

8. I have been a "society man;" not in the common acceptation of that term, but as in favor of social medical organizations. In our early history it was plainly necessary for our practitioners to come together, not only for mutual improvement but, as well, for mutual encouragement and defense.

I am proud of the American Institute of Homœopathy; what it is and what it has done; and I hold that no physician in this country,

who professes to practice homœopathically, can afford to miss its meetings and the reading of its *Transactions*.

9. Beside my other writings, in 1886 I gave to the world a volume, entitled *Therapeutic Methods*, embracing the substance of my course in Philadelphia on the principles of medicine, and showing especially the scientific character of the homœopathic therapeutics. I am quite willing to be judged by the teachings of that work in all the years to come.

10. I have been an earnest advocate, by pen and tongue, of the rights of our school of practice, as against unfair legislation, instigated by members of the old school. And, more—I have been unalterably opposed to State censorship as to modes and means of healing, denying the right of the civil power to dictate in the premises.

I believe in the utmost freedom of the citizen while not a soldier, a convict, a lunatic, nor a pauper, to choose his own minister and means of relief from physical suffering, without governmental restriction or interference; and equally do I believe in the impossibility of any legally fixed standard of qualifications to be erected and enforced by police government. Each college and each society, or all the colleges and all the societies of any particular school, may have requirements and regulations to govern their own members, and to be respectfully regarded by their adherents; but let any or all forever abstain from a seizure of the legal arm, the governing power, to coerce and limit human efforts for the cure of the sick.

11. Among the greatest contributions made by me, aided by a faithful wife, to the cause of human healing has been in four sons, graduates in medicine—namely, William C., Walter M., Charles, and Frank B.—the first two now associated with me, the third located at Hot Springs, Ark., and the fourth lately at Chicago, now on leave for his health—all members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Hahn Monthly June 1892

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DAKE, J P

The members of this committee we will be able to announce in our next issue.

The expression of the members was that some plain, practical suggestions on private and public hygienic subjects from such committees would have great weight with the people.

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Biographical.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints in the sands of time.

JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

There is great energy, intelligence, and activity, in that lofty, full, deep, and broad brain. Nobleness of purpose, clearness of thought, profundity and great breadth of views, are its characteristics. It is particularly strong in the study of causation, and will no doubt yet render the profession great service in the almost unexplored field of etiology. With this strong bias such a brain would absorb Homœopathy almost intuitively, and a strong sense of justice would lead, as it has led, Dr. Dake to be a noble champion. Had he chosen literature, his large ideality, active imagination, and love of the sublime, would have made him a beautiful, facinating, and powerful writer. But he is practical and philanthropic. His large benevolence and well developed social faculties bends all his energies to alleviate and prevent human suffering—and to practice medicine Homœopathically. He is neither a radical nor a conservative, but is progressive, and will always stand high in the confidence of the most intelligent and best people in any community.

J. P. Dake, M. D., now in extensive medical practice in Nashville, Tenn., was born at Johnstown, N. Y., April 22, 1827. His father was a physician and, so also, were three of his brothers. The first of the family to embrace Homœopathy was the second brother, C. M. Dake, M. D., late of Rochester, N. Y. Though greatly ridiculed by his father and brothers for embracing the "sugar-pill" practice, he had the pleasure, before 1844, of seeing them all converted to the new faith.

The subject of this sketch received his academic training at Nunda, N. Y., graduating with honor from Union College, Schenectady, then under the presidency of the distinguished Dr. Nott.

In 1845 he traveled in the south, and taught, for nearly a year, in the

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Bethany Institute, near Memphis, Tenn., having with him the first case of Homœopathic remedies seen in that part of the country.

He pursued his medical studies, chiefly, under the guidance of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, at Pittsburgh, Pa., graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1851. His first literary effort, in behalf of Homœopathy, was an essay, read before the Senior class at Union College, setting forth the Homœopathic law, as the fruit of a correct *generalization in medicine.*

While attending his first course of medical lectures, at Geneva, he made an address to the class, in reply to unfair reflections upon Homœopathy, made by members of the faculty, which in his opinion, were calculated to bias the minds of the students, and so prevent their future investigation of, what he considered, a great improvement in the art of healing.

His graduating thesis, on "Medical Forces," was published in the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, and thence translated and re-published in Spanish and other foreign languages.

The same subject constituted the basis of an oration, delivered by him in 1855, at the Centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday, in Philadelphia.

His argument was, that the forces resident in drugs, are to be known only by their effects in the healthy human organism, constitute a *distinct class* in nature, co-relative with, yet distinct from, the chemical, mechanical, electrical, and other forces, dwelling in matter; and that the proper study of those forces and recognition of the laws governing them, inevitably leads to the conclusion, *that they can be successfully employed in the cure of disease, only as directed by the Homœopathic law.*

He was associated with Dr. Reichhelm, at Pittsburgh, till the latter removed to Philadelphia in 1853, from which time, till compelled by ill health to retire for a season, he maintained a very large practice.

He always had from one to three students in his office, several of whom, Drs. Burgher, Cowley, Herron, Childs, Rankin, and McClelland, settled around him. He would not allow a young man to read under his direction who had not a good preliminary education.

He occupied the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Philadelphia College, and lectured during the years 1855-56 and 1856-57.

He was one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* from 1852; also of the *United States Journal of Homœopathy* in 1860, in which he published a series of articles on "THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC LAW," which, as a logical argument in favor of Homœopathy, has never been surpassed.

In 1863 he was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

In the journals named, and in others of later date, may be found many articles from his pen, all characterized by clearness and ease of style and freshness and force of ideas.

In 1857 he presided at the first meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in the great west, at Chicago, and in 1858 delivered the annual address before the same body in Brooklyn.

DAKE, J P

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In the transactions of the Institute, from 1851, are numerous and able papers from him. The subject, so brought forward, that has received most attention, has been *the defectiveness of the provings, constituting the Homœopathic Materia Medica; and a plan for its improvement.*

His first paper, on this subject, was read at the meeting in Chicago, in 1857. Others, more at length and awakening more discussion, were read in 1873 and 1874. The plan, referred to, consists in the establishment of a *College of Drug Provings*, to be centrally located, directed by competent officers, having twenty or thirty healthy students of medicine, male and female, as provers, and a supply of all necessary diagnostic apparatus, for the scrutiny of drug effects; the institution to be in operation during the spring, summer, and fall months, while the various medical schools are not in sessiou.

Some have pronounced his plan ideally right, but impracticable — utopian — while he seems willing to stake his reputation for learning and practical wisdom upon its success. Time must decide the question.

He was President of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, in 1869.

In 1860 feeling the necessity of a hand-book for his patients, living out of town or going on a journey, that should point out the uses of a few remedies, for acute and sudden affections requiring immediate relief, he published a small book on ACUTE DISEASES, which has since appeared in a second and a third edition.

Dr. Dake has always been an enthusiastic advocate of Homœopathy, leading him frequently to join issue with its opponents, in the daily press and wherever else attacks have been made upon its principles or practice.

In 1853 he published a scathing reply in *Putnam's Magazine*, to an an article appearing in that monthly, in which he gave a masterly demonstration of Homœopathy to a wide circle of intelligent readers.

Only last year, by a few well directed communications in the daily papers, he twice defeated a scheme whereby the medical faculty of the old college in Nashville, with all its prestige and power, strove to get the authorities to establish and maintain a city hospital for the exclusive clinical instruction of their students.

A few years ago the doctor, from over-work, was compelled to retire for a season to his farm in Ohio, and for the health of his wife, thence to a milder climate in Tennessee.

While upon his farm, in connection with others, he organized the Hahnemann Life Insurance Company for the furtherence of his favorite system of medicine.

His eldest son, Wm. C. Dake, M. D., is associated with him in practice.

vigor. Consideration for the health of his wife, determined his removal to Nashville, in which city he fulfilled a useful life and closed a singularly brilliant career.

Dr. Dake was a man of rare cultivation and refined tastes. He was none the less a man of large intellectual powers and an unceasing laborer in the various lines of literary and professional work.

As editor, author and professor, he was alike, distinguished for signal ability. In our national body, The American Institute of Homœopathy, he was a leader of acknowledged power and the Transactions for a third of a century have been enriched by his word and thought.

In this Society and in this community, he will ever be held in highest esteem, as one who dignified his calling, holding aloft the banner of Medical reform, when it took courage to espouse the cause of Homœopathy and leaving to former friends, patients and colleagues, a memory full of respect and personal regard.

J. F. Cooper, M. D.
J. C. Burgher, M. D. } Committee.
J. H. McClelland, M. D.

Eulogistic remarks were made by Dr. J. C. Burgher, a former partner of Dr. Dake, Dr. J. H. McClelland, one of his students, Dr. J. F. Cooper, who was his colleague and Drs. C. F. Bingman, W. J. Martin, J. B. and R. W McClelland and L. H. Willard, who all testified to the sterling worth of the man whose loss we are called upon to mourn.

J. Richey Horner, M. D., Chairman.
E. H. Pond, M. D. Secretary.

Med Advance Dec 15 1894

CORRECTION.

In article "Taking the Case," November ADVANCE, page 251, sixth line, instead of "seven pages of the Organon," read seven *paragraphs* of the Organon; and on page 253, thirteenth line, instead of "asking no question that cannot be answered by yes or no," read, asking no question that *can* be answered by yes or no. C. L. OLDS.

We note a serious error in Bulletin No. 2, American Institute. Instead of stating that the next session would commence on the 30th of June it should read "The next Session of the American Institute will commence on Thursday, *June 20*, 1895.

MEMORIAL UPON DEATH OF J. P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany Co., Penn., having learned of the demise of Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this city, (Pittsburg) and an honorary member of this society, appointed the following Committee to prepare a suitable memorial, bearing upon the sad event. Viz: J. F. Cooper, M. D., J. C. Burgher, M. D., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

The Committee charged with this duty presented the following report at a special Memorial Meeting, held November 13th, 1894, and it was unanimously adopted:

We are called upon to express our appreciation and regard for a distinguished colleague and honorary member of this Society.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of Pittsburg, died after a brief illness, at his home in Nashville, Tenn., upon the 28th day of October, 1894, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

We recognize a peculiar fitness in placing upon the records of this Society, a formal exression of regard for one who formerly lived in our midst, respected as a citizen, eminent in his profession and greatly loved by his friends.

Dr. Dake, was for a time, a pupil of the pioneer of Homœopathy, west of the Alleghanies, Dr. Gustavus Reichelm, and was afterwards (1851) associated with him in practice in this city. His talents soon won for him, first place in this community, and by the end of a decade, he was so overwhelmed with professional duties, that his health began to give way under the strain. In the year 1863 he was compelled to retire to his farm in Ohio, where in a few years, he quite regained his former health and

Obituary.

ACTION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE, THE SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE, THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATION CLUB AND THE ALLEGHENY CO., PA., HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY, ON THE DEATH OF DR. JABEZ P. DAKE, OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE SOUTHWESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., OCT. 31ST 1894.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his earthly labors Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tennessee, and

Whereas, Dr. Dake, by reason of his long life spent in constant labor for the cause of Homœopathy everywhere and especially in the South, has earned our love and gratitude, and

THE SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC [illegible] COLLEGE.

BALTIMORE, MD., NOV. 6, 1894.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, held Nov. 6th 1894, information having been received of the death of our valued friend Dr. J. P. Dake, tributes of respect to his memory were made by members of the Faculty, and the Dean and Registrar requested to prepare a suitable memorial and forward it to Dr. Dake's family.

The following tribute was prepared :

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to call from his earthly labors our honored friend Jabez P. Dake, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., and

Whereas, the influence of the Homœopathic School in the South is today largely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Dake to elevate his beloved profession; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Faculty of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement, and that we express to them our appreciation of his ever cordial interest in this institution; and, in a larger sense, that we realize and deplore the irreparable loss sustained by the Homœopathic Profession in his death.

THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATION CLUB OF BALTIMORE, MD.

IN MEMORIAM.

We, the members of the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore, Maryland, having met this day for the purpose of discussing the death of Doctor Jabez P. Dake of Nashville, Tennessee, and wishing to convey to the family of the deceased some token of our sympathy with them in their affliction, and also wishing to express our sorrow and appreciation of our own loss, offer the following

Whereas, by his literary work in the Homœopathic field he has enriched our literature for all time to come; be it

Resolved, that we, the Faculty of the Southwestern Homœopathic College, of Louisville, Kentucky, do hereby express our deep sense of personal loss and loss to the profession, tendering at the same time our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting to be preserved for all time in the archives of this College.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Dr. Dake, to the Nashville American and to the various Homœopathic journals.

THE SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

BALTIMORE, MD., NOV. 6, 1894.

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MEMORIAL.

We wish to express our appreciation of the life-long work of Doctor Dake whereby the sufferings of humanity have been relieved, and the medical profession rendered the richer for his valuable services in the science and the art of medicine, and especially by his labors in the field of materia medica.

Not only in common with the medical profession do we feel the loss of so strong a character, so learned a mind and so indefatigable a worker, but we feel a personal loss, the loss of a wise counsellor and firm friend of the Club, who understood the difficulties of our undertaking and who fully appreciated our aims. It is because of the work of Dr. Dake that our Club has been enabled to make its efforts in the reconstruction of the homœopathic materia medica.

We therefore, feel that we can offer this memorial of our sympathy, without intrusion or ostentation.

ELIAS C. PRICE, M. D.
ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D.
Baltimore, November 6th 1894. ROBERT W. MIFFLIN, M. D.
O. EDWARD JANNEY, M. D.
HENRY CHANDLEE, M. D.
GEO. T. SHOWER, M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., having learned of the demise of Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this City, (Pittsburgh) and an honorary member of this Society, appointed the following committee to prepare a suitable memorial, bearing upon the sad event, viz: J. F. Cooper, M. D., J. C. Burgher, M. D., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

The Committee charged with this duty, presented the following report at a special Memorial Meeting, held November 13th, 1894, and it was unanimously adopted.

MEMORIAL UPON THE DEATH OF J. P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

We are called upon to express our appreciation and regard for a distinguished colleague and honorary member of this Society.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of Pittsburgh, died after a brief illness, at his home in Nashville, Tenn., upon the 28th day of October, 1894, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

We recognize a peculiar fitness in placing upon the records of this Society, a formal expression of regard for one who formerly lived in our midst, respected as a citizen, eminent in his profession and greatly beloved by his friends.

Dr. Dake was, for a time, a pupil of the pioneer of homœopathy west of the Alleghenies, Dr. Gustavus Riechelm, and afterwards (1851) associated with him in practice in this City. His talents soon won for him first place in this community and by the end of a decade, he was so overwhelmed with professional duties that his health began to give away under the strain. In the year 1863 he was compelled to retire to his farm in Ohio, where in a few years, he quite regained his former health and vigor. Consideration for the health of his wife, determined his removal to Nashville, in which City he fulfilled a useful life and closed a singularly brilliant career. Dr. Dake was a man of rare cultivation and refined tastes. He was none the less a man of large intellectual powers and an unceasing laborer in the various lines of literary and professional work.

As editor, author and professor, he was alike, distinguished for signal ability. In our national body, the American Institute of Homœopathy, he was the leader of acknowledged power, and the transactions for a third of a century have been enriched by his word and thought.

In this Society and in this community he will ever be held in highest esteem, as one who dignified his calling, holding aloft the banner of Medical Reform when it took courage to espouse the cause of homœopathy, and leaving to former friends, patients and colleagues a memory full of respect and personal regard.

J. F. Cooper, M. D.,
J. C. Burgher, M. D.,
J. H. McClelland, M. D.,
Committee.

Eulogistic remarks were made by Dr. J. C. Burgher, a former partner of Dr. Dake, Dr. J. H. McClelland, one of his students, Dr. J. F. Cooper, who was his colleague, and Drs. C. F. Bingaman, W. J. Martin, J. B. and R. W. McClelland and L. H. Willard, who all testified to the sterling worth of the man whose loss we are called upon to mourn.

J. Richey Horner, M. D.
Chairman Allegheny Co. Homœopathic Medical Society.
E. H. Pond, M. D.,
Secretary.

So Jl Hom Dec 1894

Jabez P. Dake, M.D.

Jabez P. Dake, M.D., died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., of paralysis, on Sunday, at 12.25 A. M., Oct. 28, 1894, aged 67 yrs., 6 mos.

Dr. Dake was one of the best known and most influential homœopathic physicians in this country. He belonged to a family of physicians, which included his father, two brothers and five sons (four of whom survive) all homœopathic physicians.

Dr. Jabez P., third son of Dr. Jabez Dake, a successful allopathic physician, who in later life adopted homœopathy, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., on April 22, 1827. He was graduated from Union College, Shenectady, N. Y., in 1894, studied medicine with Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, at Pittsburg. Pa.; attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, and later at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he received his medical degree in March, 1851. He at once began practice in Pittsburg, where he was associated with his former instructor, Dr. Reichhelm, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. For two years he filled the chair of materia medica in the Homœopathic College, at Philadelphia. He became one of the editors, in 1852, of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy;* in 1860, of the *U. S. Journal of Homœopathy*, published at Chicago, and in 1863, of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

In 1864, his health so completely gave way under his extensive practice and many duties, that he entirely relinquished practice and returned to his farm at Salem, Ohio. In 1869, he had regained his health, but his wife having shown symptoms of pulmonary disease he sought a milder climate and went to Nashville, Tenn., where he soon acquired a large practice which he retained till his death.

It is impossible in a brief obituary to do justice to such a man as Dr. Dake. As a physician he possessed in a high degree those qualities which gave him marked success and closely bound him to a large number of patients; as a teacher he was clear, forcible and comprehensive; as a speaker he had a pleasant voice, attractive manner, animated and effective delivery; as a writer his style was lucid, exact and forcible. He covered a wide range of professional subjects, among which as especially valuable were his essays on materia medica, on which he wrote much, and with Dr. Hughes edited the *Encyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy*, *Medical Ethics* and *Medical Legislation*.

As a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy he was active and influential for forty-two consecutive years. In 1852, the year following his graduation, he became a member; in 1855, its General Secretary at Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1857, its Chairman at Chicago; in 1858, he delivered the annual address at Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Charity in Medicine." He has been on innumerable committees, always doing the work assigned him faithfully and well. He added dignity and efficiency to any work he undertook. As a member of the medical profession his influence has been wide and uplifting Spurning everything like charlatanry, deception, or false pretences, he has sought to eliminate all that was untrue or doubtful, and to establish on a firm basis all that was true and worthy in medical science. He was warmly esteemed by his professional associates.

At a meeting of the homœopathic and eclectic physicians, held at Nashville on the day of his death, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the providence of Almighty God, our honored associate and friend, Dr. J. P. Dake, has been suddenly taken from our midst, we the members of the homœopathic and eclectic medical professions of the City of Nashville, *resolve*,

That in his death the homœopathic medical profession has sustained an irreparable loss, and science and art an enthusiastic votary.

That we who have known him most intimately feel our loss most profoundly, realizing that in his death we are deprived of a devoted friend and earnest coworker.

That in his death Nashville has lost one of her most enterprising and public-spirited citizens.

That our sincere and heartfelt sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their sad hour of trial.

That we attend the funeral services in a body.

That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and offered to the daily press for publication.

N E Med Gaz Nov 1894

OBITUARY.

The annals of medical progress contain but few names which have left a wider, deeper influence for good upon medical thought, than JABEZ P. DAKE, of Nashville Tenn., who, in the quiet of his own home, surrounded by wife and children, on the evening of Sunday, October 28th, passed from mortal to immortal life. The call to "come up higher" was heralded by a ruptured blood-vessel upon the brain, producing insensibility and paralysis, and in three days a termination of his mortal life. DR. DAKE had retired, to a certain extent, from active practice, leaving the details of professional work to his sons, always ready to contribute to their aid, and to the profession generally, from the rich stores of his experience and his ripened thought. In withdrawing from that active professional work in which he had labored for over forty years with rare success, it left him more time to bestow upon social life, educational work, and those public duties which contribute to the comfort and progress of humanity To the proper fulfilment of these duties his early education, his warm social nature, his fondness for general literature and scientific detail, and his independent and cultured thought, peculiarly fitted him. Educated at Union College, he carried with him through his whole life those habits of close and critical study, of searching analysis, which made his teaching as a college professor, and his writings as editor and author, in condensation and beauty of style and richness of thought, always full of instruction and models of good taste. There was a liberality and breadth in all his teachings and, in all his intercourse with his fellow men, that courtesy and dignity which marked the cultured Christian gentleman. Early in his professional life imbibing the leading principles of that new philosophy which has changed the therapeutics of the world, he was one of its most advanced and independent thinkers, impressing all by the evident honesty of his convictions and the logical steps by which he enforced his reasoning. Such a man could not be a blind partisan or a slavish adherent to any iron bound system in medicine or theology. His mind was eminently judicial, weighing with the utmost nicety and impartiality, every argument and every fact advanced, each and all to be taken into consideration in the final summing up of his judgment. This quality of the judge rather than the partisan, one which we wish was more general in our profession, fitted him in an eminent degree for the crowning scientific work of his life, undertaken with Dr. Hughes, "Drug Pathogenesis," without a doubt, the most complete and valuable work on materia medica from that standpoint ever published. It is needless to say to one familiar with the life and works of DR. DAKE, that the world is better for his having lived. The legacy he left to the living who come after him is better than silver or gold. As we, whose heads are whitening with age, stand by the fresh made grave of our friend and brother, looking towards the fast setting sun, we will not say farewell but *au revoir*, with the assurance that in a little while we shall greet each other, with the same warm hand clasp as of old, on the other side the dark river.

N Y Med Times Dec 1894

Med Arena Dec 1894

DR. J. P. DAKE, of Nashville, Tenn., died October 28, 1894, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Another veteran is gone. Dr. Dake was one of the tireless workers of our school. A very large practice occupied the most of his time; but he was never so hard pressed that he did not answer the numerous calls upon his ready pen. As author, editor and contributor many evidences of his indefatigable work will continue to embellish the pages of homeopathic medical literature.

His active interest in all pertaining to the progress and welfare of the community in which he resided was deeply appreciated.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, held Monday, Oct 29th, at 11 o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, remarks on the death of Dr. Drake were made by Capt. A. J. Harris, Gen. G. P. Thruston, John J. McCann, John D. Anderson, Frank M. Cruzen and others.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed and made the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce: — Your committee beg to report that we stand to-day in the shadow of a great mystery. Within four squares of us lies the form of one of our brethren locked in the awful stillness of death.

Dr. J. P. Dake is no more. The eyes which gleamed upon us are closed; the voice which captivated us is still; the presence which was an inspiration, and the influence which was a benediction, are gone; the counsel and advice which guided, comforted and cheered us, has been removed, and admiration is supplanted by that wonder which has shrouded the mind of man from the first death to the present time. Conjecture leaps unanswered on lawless wing as only echo faintly whispers of the unknown, while the gentle hand of faith waves us on and assures us that the wisdom of Him who occupies all space never makes a mistake.

The weeping elements above us, the words of eulogy from the public press, the sadness depicted upon each countenance here today, and the wail of his adopted city, convey to his relatives on unsoiled wings words of sympathy for the fallen.

A life so pure, a character so spotless, is seldom united with that public spirit which renders one poor for the benefit of his fellows.

With uncovered heads we bow to-day to that decree which has crushed expectation, and silenced a harp in the family circle, whose music gladdened and brightened his home, and whose widening tones even now are falling npon the cold ear of death, as it waits the call to listen for the invocation of art greater than his mind ever dreamed of on earth.

WHEREAS, In the dispensations of an over-ruling Providence it has pleased the Great Ruler of man's destiny to remove from our midst one who combined within himself all those higher elements of true manhood which endeared him to his fellow-man, and whose loss creates the deepest regret and awakens the profoundest sorrow. Dr. J. P. Dake is dead! How much that announcement signifies each heart can feel, but no tongue may tell, for so interwoven with every good for our people was his life that the future alone can reveal its sad significance.

In all the varied positions of life as citizen, physician, friend, as parent and husband, his grand qualities of heart and mind stand pre-eminent. As a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, his clear conception of surrounding, his earnestness and devotion, his untiring energy, softened as they were by the modesty of a woman and a great love for humanity, renders his loss peculiarly significant to this body. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Dake the Chamber of Commerce has lost one of her most active and valued members; that we tender to the bereaved family a sympathy that springs from a broken tie of friendship that has grown and strengthened with our years of association.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce will attend the funeral to offer a last tribute of respect.

Resolved, That while we bow in sorrow and regret to the will of Providence, the life of our friend leads us to confidently believe that his disembodied spirit has been on angels' golden pinions in glorious convoy wafted to the paradise of God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded the family and the daily papers for publication. Respectfully,

JNO. J. MCCANN, *Chairman*,
G. P. THRUSTON,
JO. B. MORGAN,
JNO. D. ANDERSON,
A. W. WLLLS.

N E Med Gaz Nov 1894

In the death of Dr. Dake homœopathy and the medical profession sustains a great loss, which can best be met if each of us will make his life an example of earnest, conscientious, self-sacrificing work to be faithfully followed. I. T. T.

DR. CHARLES DAKE,
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

June 8th 1894

Dear Dr. Dudley:

On my arrival here, last night, I found your welcome letter of June 1st & 2d —

I am exceedingly sorry to learn of the trouble you have had in your throat, and sincerely hope it will all be cleared up.

The atmosphere of Denver may prove beneficial — though the dust ride across the plains will not —

I am glad you will read my address on the Jubilee occasion.

In regard to the Secretaryship I am sorry for you to decline it. yet feel the force of the causes leading to it.

I am in full sympathy with you in regard to the obnoxious office seeking in the Institute. From all I learn I think those who have been active pulling wires will be left. Comstock has been a quiet, faithful worker, and is an old class-mate of mine — I have

been closely associated with Dr Fisher
in matters of legislation and expected
to vote for him; but things have
come to my knowledge lately that
have set me back ——

I trust the electioneering will not
disturb the good feeling at the
Denver meeting.

I am pleased with your proposed
text. book on Institutes and trust you
may be able to carry it to completion.
I shall be glad to read your outline
of it, of which you spoke ——

Dr Fisher has a copy of my address
for the Century, which can be had I
presume, in case of the loss of the
one you have.

A Press Association of New York wrote
me for a copy to distribute to its large
list of papers, so as to have it appear
the day after delivery. I made an ab-
stract for that purpose omitting some
technical details that I thought would
not be of interest to the general public.
I note the Phila Press is on their list
of papers. You will not have much
time for writing — but I would be
glad to hear from you here, as to
the Jubilee night — if you can. Please
send me a paper having a report on
morning of the 15th

Hoping your trip to Denver may prove
beneficial to your health.

Very Sincerely Yours, J. D. Lake

Doctors J. P. Dake & Sons,

Nashville, Tenn., May 21st 189 1

Dear Dr. Leonard:

I have no objection to your publishing the letter addressed to me & enclosed to you, provided it does not appear as given to the public by me; but as used by you simply to spur up our college deans etc.

I regarded the letter as very frank & quite respectful, & satisfactory as an explanation of the omission.

I presume you have accompanied the letter with such remarks as will prevent my appearing as discourteous to the author of it.

I am with you in all measures for good.

Very truly yours. J. P. Dake

I hope to see you at Atlantic City, next month —

Doctors J. P. Dake & Sons.

Doctors J. P. Dake & Sons,

Nashville, Tenn., May 15th 1891

My dear Docter:

I wish to thank you for copy & reprint of your paper on "Homoeopathic Medical Education", which I had read with interest in the Monthly. Such papers do good.

I inclose you a letter that came in reply to my inquiry, why the Times & Register had omitted the Homoeopathic schools etc.

I thought it might interest you.

I did not scold or abuse them for the omission, but suggested that such a showing would be more complete & valuable if it embraced all colleges etc.

Our "Deans" must not hold back — suppose you stir them up.

Very Truly Yours J. P. Dake

I hope to see you at Atlantic City, next month —

Doctors J. P. Dake & Sons.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1st 1892.

DEC 5 1892

Dear Dr. Smith:

I will comply with your request as far as I can.

The address of my brother's wife was, a year ago, as follows —

Mrs. Eliza Ann Ransom —
136 West Ferry St.
Buffalo. N. Y —

I had been at home only a week from Japan when I was prostrated by a congestive chill from the effects of which I am only now recovered ~~able to overcome~~ enough to be in my office.

I believe our Pharmacopoeia work is in good shape now.

With all good wishes

Fraternally Yours,

J. P. Dake

DAKE, JABEZ PERCY, Jr.

Dr. JABEZ PERCY DAKE, Jun., died at the residence of his father, beyond Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1886.

For years he had been in poor health, and had sought recovery at various health resorts in this country and in Europe. He was educated in our high school, in the University of Tennessee, and the University of Michigan, having a large store of knowledge, scientific and medical, added to natural talents of a high order.

He had been associated in practice with his father and brothers here, and afterwards with his brother Charles at Hot Springs, Ark.; but, owing to ill health, he was not able to do much medical work.

He united with the First Baptist Church here after a series of meetings held by Rev. Dr. Earle several years ago. He was a young man of sterling character and of most genial manners, and in the circle where he moved will be greatly missed; especially to his parents and brothers will the loss be great. The many friends of the family in this community will sympathize deeply with them in their bereavement. — *Nashville Union.*

N.E.Med.Gaz.vol.21.p 608.

JABEZ PERCY DAKE, JR., M.D., Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Dake was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1857, and died at Nashville, November 14, 1886. He was the third son of our esteemed colleague, Dr. J. P. Dake and Elizabeth C., his wife. He graduated from the Nashville High School, June, 1876, studied medicine under his father, attended two courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, and one in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter June, 1879.

He located at New Albany, Ind., for the practice of his profession in the fall of 1879, but owing to ill health, was obliged to retire from the field before he had got fairly to work. After this, so far as he was able, he assisted his father at Nashville, and later was associated with his brother Charles in practice at Hot Springs, Ark.

All that human skill could do was done for his restoration to health. He spent several summers on the Cumberland Mountains, at Mount Eagle, where his skill was exercised and his strength taxed in attendance upon the sick among the summer visitors and the attendants on the Chautauqua Assembly.

In the summer of 1885 he accompanied his father to Europe, traveling in England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium and Germany. In the last named country he tried the thermal waters of Wiesbaden with some benefit. For some time after his return he was in better health, but became worse the fol-

lowing summer. A severe cold, inducing hepatic congestion, brought his earthly life and his sufferings to a close on Sunday, November 14, 1886.

Dr. Dake became a member of the Institute in the year 1879, and continued so to the end of his days, though the state of his health prevented him from active participation in its proceedings.

Naturally bright and quick he was an excellent scholar, and having all that could come of medical tact by inheritance from two generations of successful medical men, both paternal and maternal, he was endowed with the highest faculties of the healer. Possessed of winning manners, gentleness, kindness and tireless patience, he quickly gained and held the confidence and friendship of all persons with whom he came in contact.

For a number of years a member of the First Baptist Church in Nashville, he had looked forward to the "habitations not built with hands, eternal in the heavens." Though himself relieved of the burdens and sufferings of this life and admitted to the scenes and associations of a better world, it remains for us to lament the untimely ending of a career so full of promise to his family, to this medical organization and to the victims of disease.

1887

Tr.Am.Inst.Hom.1887.

DAKE.—Dr. J. P. Dake, Jr., who is a graduate of the Homœopathic College of the University of Michigan, has removed from Nashville, Tenn., to Hot Springs, Ark., where he will be associated in practice with L. S. Ordway, M. D., formerly of Freeport, Ill., who is a practitioner of skill and experience. Physicians having chronic diseases requiring hot baths and silica in solution, can send them to the care of these physicians with confidence in their ability.

Am.Hom.Obs.Oct. 1880.

Dr. Dake, whose brief but brilliant career and early decease are commemorated in the accompanying report, was the son of our honored senior and most valuable member, Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn. A young man of great ability and extraordinary promise thus taken away in the prime of his life and usefulness, cannot but be deeply regretted as an inestimable loss, while our tenderest sympathies are drawn out to the bereaved father and his family in this severe affliction. His death occurred November 4, 1886, soon after entering his 30th vear. He was elected member of the Institute in 1879.

D. H. Beckwith, M.D.: I desire to speak of one of the young men, Dr. J. P. Dake, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn. I know that he was a hard student, a close observer, and had God spared his life, he would have made his mark in the profession and in this Institute. I know of no one that would have been more likely to fill the place of his father in the profession than the young man who died just as a brilliant future was opening before him. Am. Inst. Hom. 1887.

Dr. J. P. Dake, Jr. (U. of M.,) died at the residence of his father, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1886. He received his education in the Nashville high school, the University of Tennessee and the University of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1879. He had been associated in business with his father and brothers in Nashville, and with his brother, C. M. Dake, M. D., in Hot Springs, Ark., but from poor health was never able to do much hard work in practice. He had visited various health resorts in this country and in Europe, with but only temporary benefit. The family will receive the sympathy of the entire profession in their bereavement.

Med. Adv. V. 17. p 580 Dec 1886

Dr. Jabez Percy Dake, Jun., died at the residence of his father, beyond Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1886.

For years he had been in poor health, and had sought recovery at various health resorts in this country and in Europe. He was educated in our high school, in the University of Tennessee, and the University of Michigan, having a large store of knowledge, scientific and medical, added to natural talents of a high order.

He had been associated in practice with his father and brothers here, and afterwards with his brother Charles at Hot Springs, Ark.; but, owing to ill health, he was not able to do much medical work.

He united with the First Baptist Church here after a series of meetings held by Rev. Dr. Earle several years ago. He was a young man of sterling character and of most genial manners, and in the circle where he moved will be greatly missed; especially to his parents and brothers will the loss be great. The many friends of the family in this community will sympathize deeply with them in their bereavement. — *Nashville Union.*

N. E. Med. Gaz. V. 21. p 608

N. Y. Times *OBITUARY.* Dec 1886

We are pained to hear of the recent death of Dr. J. P. Dake, Jr., at the residence of his father, Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., at the age of thirty years. Of high literary culture, of marked scientific ability and with an enthusiastic love for his profession, the higher walks of professional success were just opening to him when he was removed to a higher life. The family have the warmest sympathy of the profession in the early closing of the earth life of a brother so full of promise.

DR. J. P. DAKE, JR.

Dr. Jabez Percy Dake, Jr., died at the residence of his father, November 14th, 1886, a little past 12 o'clock.

For years he had been in poor health and had sought recovery at various health resorts in this country and in Europe. He was educated in the Nashville High School, in the University of Tennessee, and the University of Michigan, having a large store of knowledge, scientific and medical, added to natural talents of a high order.

He had been associated in practice with his father and brothers here, and afterwards with his brother Charles at Hot Springs, Ark., but owing to ill health he was not able to do much medical work.

He was a young man of sterling character and of most genial manners, and in the circle where he moved will be greatly missed; especially to his parents and brothers will the loss be great. The many friends of the family in this community will sympathize deeply with them in their bereavement.

A meeting was held November 15th by the students of the University of Tennessee, and took suitable action in regard to the death of Dr. Dake.

Hahn

Hahn Mo Dec DR. DAVID COWLEY. 1886

OBITUARY.

We learn with sincere regret of the death of DR. JABEZ PERCY DAKE, Jr., youngest son of Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville. The deceased was a young man of excellent promise, highly accomplished in his profession, and, as we can certify from a personal acquaintance, of sterling character and genial manners. He received his medical education in the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan. For several years he has been in ill health, to the effects of which he finally succumbed, in spite of the most tender care that it was possible to bestow. To those who are so sadly bereaved, we extend the most sincere expressions of our deepest sympathy.

Med Era Dec 1886

Dr. J. W. Dake located in Albion* in 1863, where several homœopaths had tried to succeed, and were compelled to quit, because they could not get a foothold sufficient to live on. It was a proverb among the old-school physicians that he would do likewise, and six months was the time allotted him to die a natural death. It frequently came to him that this decree had gone out. He bought a house, moved into it, and sent word to his allopathic friends that he had bought a home, had paid for it, and had enough ahead to keep him one year, and that he should be with them one year if the Lord so willed. He remained there five years, and was compelled to desist, *not* for want of business, but for want of health to do business with. It is enough to say that since then the same field has supported two homœopaths above board; and whereas then only Merdin in the whole county could show a homœopathic physician, now every village of account has one or more.

* Orleans Co. N. Y.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

Name in full Jabez W. Dake M D

P. O. Address in full Sunda. Lewiston Co N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Western Hom. College Cleveland Ohio

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OCT 1900

DAKE, WALTER M

Our New Registrar. At the June meeting of the faculty of the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Walter M. Dake submitted his resignation as registrar. Dr. Grant S. Peck was elected to that position. Dr. Peck belongs to the class of "well-known physicians" and we take pleasure in presenting his photograph in this issue of Progress. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1890. After graduation he served one year as house surgeon in the Homeopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor. He has also done post-graduate work in Chicago and New York. For many years he was associated in practice with Dr. N. G. Burnham of this city.

Dr. Peck is one of the younger men of the profession in this city, but, by diligent attention to business and a conscientious devotion to the interests of his patients, joined with a fine tact, he has come to the front and stands today as a leader among the busy men of Denver.

Progress July 1908

Progress Nov 1908

Dr. Walter M. Dake, of Denver, comes of good stock, being the son of Dr. Jabez B. Dake, so well known to all homeopathic physicians of this country. He is, socially and intellectually, a fine specimen of the southern gentleman. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the class of 1877; practiced one year in Jackson, Western Tennessee, then moved to Nashville, where he remained, doing an extensive business, till he came to Denver in 1904. In 1896, and again in 1899, he traveled in Europe, studying in all the great medical centers. He has been a senior of the American Institute for six years. At this time Dr. Dake is secretary of the faculty of the Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons and professor in charge of the department devoted to the study of tuberculosis. He is also president of the Denver Homeopathic Club. His photograph is in this issue of Progress.

WALTER M. DAKE, M.D.
Denver, Colorado

PROGRESS Series of
well known doctors—Denver, Colo.

DAKE, WILLIAM CHURCH, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 28th, 1852.

He is the eldest son of Dr. Jabez P. Dake, and associated with him in practice. His father, and his grandfathers, on both sides of the house, and his maternal great-grandfather, were physicians.

His primary education was received at Pittsburg, and his classical and scientific at Ypsilanti, Mich., and in the High School at Nashville, from which latter institution he graduated in the front rank, in 1870.

He studied medicine in his father's office, and attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville, from which he graduated, in the spring of 1872.

He read an essay before the Students' Medical Society of the college, upon the "Higher Aims of the Medical Profession," which was published in the *Cadet*, and attracted considerable attention on account of its high toned and liberal sentiments.

He spent the autumn and part of the winter of 1872–'73 in New York, attending lectures and clinics in the Homœopathic College, Bellevue Hospital, and the College of Physicians and Sugeons. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1872.

He was married March 13th, 1873, to Miss Myra A. Wiggin, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Wiggin, an eminent railroad superintendent at Pittsburg, Pa.

Several contributions to medical science and practice have been furnished from his pen in different journals, showing the rich fruits of a well cultured mind and habits of application, that will in coming years render their possessor an eminent and honored member of the medical profession.

Jl A I H
Feb 1911

Dr. Wm. C. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., died at his home December 9th, aged 58, of apoplexy. Dr. Dake was the son of Dr. J. P. Dake, who was such a power in the Institute during his entire professional life. Dr. Wm. C. Dake was born in Pittsburg, where the Dakes originally located, but he was educated at Nashville, having graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Nashville in 1872. He was a student at the New York Homœopathic Medical College the next year, and he always registered as a homœopathic practitioner. He had been president of the Tennessee State Medical Society and of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association. He was a member of the Institute and of his local society. He was decidedly one of the ablest physicians of the state and had a high standing in the profession.

WILLIAM CHURCH DAKE.

Since 1852, the name Dake has been a conspicuous, influential and revered name on the membership roster of the American Institute of Homœopathy, being a synonym for high character, culture and winning geniality. And so, when the deep-toned funeral bell sounds its solemn dirge, it takes on a more tremulous tone, as it tells that another of the name has gone from us to join the great and silent majority.

This time we chronicle on our sorrow list Dr. William Church Dake, who died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1910. Dr. Dake was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 28, 1852. He was the eldest son of Dr. Jabez P. and Elizabeth Dake. He was educated in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Ypsilanti, Mich., and studied medicine in his father's office. He graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, in 1872, and spent the winter of 1872-73 in New York City, attending lectures and clinics in the various hospitals. He was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Returning to Nashville he entered into partnership with his father.

He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1872, and was President of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Tennessee and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Middle Tennessee.

His literary labors were chiefly in connection with medical topics, contributing to various medical journals and proceedings of the societies of which he was a member.

On August 28, 1878, Dr. Dake married Adelaide Augusta Wiggan, of Janesville, Wis.

Dr. Dake succeeded to the large practice of his renowned father, and for many years was a very much overworked man, taking but few vacations, but enduring the strain and stress of busy days and nights until, on December 8, 1910, after a very strenuous day's work, while driving with his wife, he complained of feeling dizzy, with blurred vision. After a short time he returned home, went to bed and developed a severe and continued nausea, followed by a semi-comatose condition, which increased until the next day when he passed away unconscious. The cause of his death was cerebral hemorrhage, his death being very similar to that of his father.

Dr. Dake is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Marion Wilson, and a son, Dr. Richard Dake, who takes up and continues the father's line of work, so sadly and so abruptly ended. He left also two brothers, Dr. Charles Dake, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Dr. Frank Dake.

Thus there remains with us only his memory—but a glorious memory and record of *duty* done, falling in the very fore-front with armor on, facing the enemy,—

"One life—a little gleam of time between two eternities."

And yet what a gap it leaves in the lives of those nearest and dearest. And when we look at records like this, spent in devotion to his beloved profession, waging an unceasing battle for the alleviation of suffering and

the saving of life, can we not truly say of him, that he indeed followed that great divine precept and example, in giving his life that others might live. And, as

"We hear the thrum of the throbbing drum,
As it times the sobbing tune—
And as the notes they play seem to fade away,
To the shadow of a sound"

we can but stand with bowed heads and say,—"Peace to thee. Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Jl Am Inst Hom Nov 1911

JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

Dr. Wm. C. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., died at his home December 9th, aged 58, of apoplexy. Dr. Dake was the son of Dr. J. P. Dake, who was such a power in the Institute during his entire professional life. Dr. Wm. C. Dake was born in Pittsburg, where the Dakes originally located, but he was educated at Nashville, having graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Nashville in 1872. He was a student at the New York Homœopathic Medical College the next year, and he always registered as a homœopathic practitioner. He had been president of the Tennessee State Medical Society and of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association. He was a member of the Institute and of his local society. He was decidedly one of the ablest physicians of the state and had a high standing in the profession.

Jl A I Hom
Feb 1911

DAKE, WILLIAM EMBURY

WILLIAM EMBURY DAKE, Rochester, New York, born in that city December 28, 1874; graduated from Rochester High School, 1894; student in University of Buffalo, 1894-1895; studied medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1898; succeeded the late Dr. Allen B. Carr of Rochester in practice; member of staff Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.

DAKIN, EDWARD ARTHUR

EDWARD ARTHUR DAKIN, Boston, Massachusetts, born Digby, Nova Scotia, August 16, 1852; literary education, Arcadia College, Wolfville, N. S.; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1881; post-graduate studies in Harvard Medical School; ex-city physician and ex-member of board of health, Brockton, Mass.; removed to Boston in 1890.

DALE, HARVEY, M.D., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in that city the Seventh day of March, 1865. As a child he attended the Oshkosh public schools and later the high school from which he graduated with honor in the year 1882. He was the valedictorian of his class, an honor conferred only upon the student attaining the highest standing in all branches taught in the institution.

As an evidence of his popularity in his native city he was twice elected president of the High School Alumni Association, in the year 1889 and again in 1890.

He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. Dale, of Oshkosh, in 1883, and after attending three courses of lectures graduated from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1887. Not yet being satisfied with his medical education he took one course of lectures in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated therefrom in 1888.

Dr. Dale is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Although a young graduate, in the year 1888 he was elected city physician of Oshkosh over four competitors of the "regular" school, and twice has served as health commissioner of the same city—1889 and 1890—thus showing the confidence of his townsmen in his ability.

In 1891 he was again elected city physician for the term of two years, without opposition.

Dr. Dale is acquiring a reputation as an ambitious and fearless writer on medical matters. His contributions to the North American Journal of Homœopathy and the Medical Current show that he is a thinker, and possesses the courage to freely express his convictions. In a paper, in the Current, for January, 1892, he has made a manly and powerful defense of homœopathy, in reply to an attack upon the latter by Dr. S. N. Pierce, in the Medical Standard.

Oshkosh, Wis., 3/1/95.

Dear Dr. Bradford:

By this mail I send you a copy of my reply to Dr. Browning. I have just been engaged in a hot controversy over this pamphlet with one Edwin J. Kuh, M.D. of Chicago, a "regular" of the hidebound type. A short time since I received a line from him asking for a copy, and of course I promptly sent it. I had never heard of him before, and gave the matter no further thought.

In course of time, however, I got a letter from him, saying that I had made a "skilful defense of a disreputable cause." He continued in this abusive and insulting fashion, and then asked a few questions which he evidently thought were posers. I promptly answered him in a manner which I thought as vigorous as his case demanded. He has just written again, and his letter is the strangest combination of apology

bravado, sarcasm and sickly wit that I have ever encountered. He writes like a man who has been hit between the eyes with a club. It developes that he knows little or nothing of homœopathy and its practitioners, but is only giving voice to that unreasoning prejudice which so many of his kind cherish.

He says that he cannot write me any more (he is tired of his job already) but wants me to call on him in Chicago some day. He accuses me of dishonesty — says he can read between the lines that my "conscience is not clear", and my arguments are "purposely evasive". To see a man of such great pretensions crawl out of so small a hole is a really edifying spectacle.

I should like to see your book. When it appears I mean to have a copy. I have ordered your Life of Hahnemann, but have not received it yet.

Sincerely Yours,

Henry Dale.

Harvey B. Dale, M. D.

Not for some years past has a death appalled us as did the notice of Dr. Dale's sudden passing. It seemed but yesterday that we had spoken to him; and surely his letters to us were of most recent date filled with the brightness and elasticity of his wit and good nature. His little poem on Lycopodium, which appeared in these pages quite recently, was the effort of only a few moments, and in answer to our request to write something homeopathically, in place of his several other rather labored papers on Patent Medicines, and unhomeopathic advertisements in homeopathic journals. In all his many communications to us—and they have been many—there was no hint that he had any physical trouble, or that he was not in the trimmest and completest of health. The paper appearing in our October number was possibly his last contribution to any journal. And yet in the midst of his best years, a comparatively young man as years go, his mind clear and bright, his hand steady and reliable, he was stricken with that fell disease, appendicitis, and succumbed to the operation.

Naturally we bewail the loss from our circle of friends of any member, even those who have served their three-score and ten; but when the bolt is from the blue, absolutely without premonition, and without cause; when it strikes him, who is still in the hey-day of life, filled with life's wine of vigor, ambition and love, then our sorrow is paralleled only by our amazement that such things can be, and our belief continue that God is good and that He sendeth no evil upon his children.

Here was a man, well-born and well-built; well-educated and fitted for a long life of usefulness; a happy father in a happy home. He was not merely a doctor of medicine; he was cultured in letters, was a writer of current fiction, a poet of no mean order, as well as medical editor at various times. Letters were his hobby, and he used every spare moment in their pursuit. In one of his later letters, he was debating the writing of a book of poems, and at another time the production of a play; we discussed these topics in many letters and exchanged many opinions, for in this literary pursuit Dr. Dale and ourself were most congenially attracted. And, then, without an instant's warning, we found a chronicle of his death in a contemporary journal! Truly, the ways of God are past finding out! How it bows the back of the infinitesimal quantity called Man, and shows him his puny might! How uncertain is life!

Dr. Dale was a most charming personage. A fine conversationalist, well-read in current events, taking deep interest in all the great questions of the day. He was for a number of years associated in his home city politics, and gave much of his time for the benefit of his city. He was a patriot, a lover of his country, never shirking his duty as a citizen, ever ready to assist in perpetuating our glorious Republic in its grandeur of good deeds, and destroying the unassimilable quantities. He was a thorough American. We loved him dearly.

Amer [redacted]
Physician Nov 1907

by a courtesy and kindness seldom equalled. The untiring, painstaking, conscientious, sympathetic physician and friend has left us; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Dale the profession has suffered a great loss in common with the public;

"*Resolved*, That we attend in a body upon his burial, and invite the physicians from abroad as far as possible, to attend with us."

The city council and citizens also adopted resolutions of respect to his memory.

Dr. Dale leaves behind him, besides his wife and son (who was associated with him in practice), a mother, sister and three brothers. The funeral services were conducted under Masonic auspices. We can say nothing more touchingly beautiful of the deceased than to quote from one of the local papers:

"Probably no other man in the city of Oshkosh was so closely in touch with the people as the late Dr. H. B. Dale. For more than thirty-five years he had been engaged in the practice of medicine in this city and in the course of this long term of service he had been called upon by more families than any other physician. Children whose advent into the world had been presided over by him were under his professional care during childhood, youth and maturity, and in turn, when new families were formed, the doctor continued to be the medical authority and it was his kindly and benevolent skill which was called upon to look after the second generation. All classes claimed him, rich and poor, and he was not only the physician but the sincere friend of all his patients. There was between him and his patients a bond of sympathy which strengthened as the years rolled by, and this was always manifested whenever the doctor allowed himself to be a candidate for political honors. There was an unseen, indescribable force always at work for him and it had its foundation down deep in the hearts of the children, the women and the families where he was always a welcome visitor. Ill health, disease, accident and the various ills which necessitated the physician's services all seemed to be made brighter by the cheerful optimism and cordial good feeling of Dr. Dale, and his death has made a void which will not soon be filled, for in hundreds of homes the announcement of his untimely taking off came with a strong sense of personal bereavement. A friend has been lost and such men are rare. His memory will live in the hearts of all who knew him."

Minna. Hom. Mag. Aug. 1897

DALE, HARVEY B

1897 -

HARVEY B. DALE, M. D.

A brief notice in the last issue of the MAGAZINE called attention to the loss the homœopathists of Wisconsin, and the northwest generally, had met with in the death of Dr. Harvey B. Dale, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, father of our associate editor, Harvey Dale. Dr. Dale died July 7th from pneumonia complicating a cerebral and spinal affection, resulting from over exertion during the extreme heat of the preceding days.

Dr. Dale was a man nearly sixty-two years of age, who had practiced his beloved profession for thirty-seven years in the city of his home. Dr. Dale was one of the founders of the Wisconsin State Homœopathic Medical Society, which had its birth in his office. He served for some time as its secretary, and later as its president. For years he was prominent in its meetings. His death removes the last one of the faithful seven who founded this organization.

He was a man of broad culture along all lines, and especially interested in educational matters. He was genial, popular, capable and of great executive ability, as evidenced by his being elected by the people of Oshkosh superintendent of schools eleven times and mayor four times, being, also, at other periods a member of the school board and of the board of regents of the state university, to which position he was appointed by Governor Geo. W. Peck.

"There was no man in Oshkosh who was more popular or who possessed the undoubted confidence of the people more than did Dr. Dale," is the universal statement. The physicians of the city, without regard to school, attended the funeral in a body and have adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Dr. H. B. Dale has suddenly ceased from his labors and departed this life, we desire to express to the bereaved family and the public as well, our estimation of his character. He was an ideal physician; representing the best thought and purpose of the profession. Medicine was a science with him and he pursued it with devotion to the end. Self-sacrifice for the public weal was his daily experience, till now, after thirty-seven years of labor, his name has become a household word in this city and vicinity. His intercourse with the members of the profession was marked

HARVEY B. DALE, M. D.

Dr. Harvey B. Dale, the only son of the late Dr. H. B. Dale, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., March 7th, 1865.

He attended the public schools of his native place, and graduated with honor from Oshkosh High School in 1882.

Entering Rush Medical College in 1883 he graduated in 1887. After attending an additional year at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, he returned to his home, where he entered at once upon his professional duties. In 1889 he was married to Nellie E. Porter, and three sons, Porter, George and Alan, were born to them.

He was at one time a member and President of the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners; also President of the Homœopathic State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and a member of the American Institute since 1905.

He was also associated with several medical journals; having been associate editor of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine, and editor of the Medical Visitor of Chicago.

He died July 30th, 1907, following an operation for appendicitis.

A I H 1908

—*Mrs. Nellie E. Dale.*

OBITUARY.

DR. HARVEY B. DALE.

The cause of homeopathy in Wisconsin has sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. Harvey B. Dale, of Oshkosh, which occurred at St. Mary's hospital, in his home city, Tuesday evening, July 30, 1907. Dr. Dale had been afflicted with chronic appendicitis for several years, and of late had been suffering considerably from it. About one week before his death he was taken to the hospital where he submitted to an operation for its relief. For several days it seemed that this end would be accomplished, but later infection developed and his condition, already serious, became much worse and continued to steadily decline until death intervened. Dr. Dale was in his forty-third year, and had lived in Oshkosh all his life. He was the son of Dr. H. B. Dale, Sr., who was one of the pioneers of homeopathy in Wisconsin. He was a man of broad intellectual attainments and possessed much more than ordinary literary ability, many of his contributions having been published in popular magazines and other literary periodicals, while the readers of homeopathic medical journals have long been familiar with his writings.

He was a graduate from both the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and Rush Medical College, Chicago. After his graduation he entered into partnership with his father in the practice of his profession, and this relationship continued until his father's death ten years ago.

He was an active and useful citizen in his home city, having held a number of public offices at different times. For several years he was a member of the board of education, and during his last term was its president. For two terms of four years each he served as a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners. He was a prominent member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and one of its most willing and capable workers. He was married on May 15, 1889, to Miss Nellie E. Porter, who with their three sons, survives him. His aged mother and many other relatives also mourn his death. He was a member of several fraternal organizations, and much beloved by his fellow townsmen. His funeral was held Aug. 2d, the services at the grave being in charge of the Masonic fraternity.

A. L. B.

Clinique Sept 1907

Name in full

Harvey B. Dale

P. O. Address in full

Oshkosh Wisconsin

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Cleveland Homeopathic College

OUR PORTRAITS.

HARVEY B. DALE, M. D.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

DR. DALE RESIGNS.

WE learn with regret of the resignation of our brother-editor and friend Dr. Harvey Dale from the *Medical Visitor*. The letter upon which he resigned, while not given in the *Visitor*, is reflected sufficiently in the acceptance-editorial of the editor-in-chief to show that Dr. Dale's other duties were of a nature to preclude his continuance in editorial work—away from his scene of professional labors. But, to us, that is not the only reason. We know Dr. Dale very well, and have always admired his wonderful facility and felicity with the pen; and reading after him, as we have in two journals, it was not difficult to forcaste that he would not long remain upon the *Visitor*, and in second place. In many instances his views were diametrically opposed to that of the chief editor; and a house divided against itself will not stand. The division was an amicable one, to be sure, and the editors parted in amity. However, those who have ever engaged in medical editorializing know that a journal has but *one* opinion—that of the editor; and however many others may contribute to his pages, in whatever capacity, as collaborators, or assistant editors, or what not, the opinion is always cited of that journal as belonging to one man. It will always be this way. We have so contended from the first—that a medical journal should be a journal with one editor who thinks and writes. Anyone can sit down in the quiet of his book-walled sanctum, and read over blanket-sheet papers and publish them; or he can easily and artistically wield the office-shears. But does the profession care for that? In this day of cheap literature physicians are most likely to have all the prominent contemporary journals, and do not care for "hash." The ideas of the editor are what is wanted. The editor, like other mortal folks, is often wrong. Still, he has an opinion, and his journal stands for that opinion and he and it are respected therefor. Dr. Dale had an opinion and gave it utterance whenever the space was granted. And because such opinion was opposed to the opinion of the chief editor, one of the twain had to resign. We have a similar instance—possible not quite similar, after all, when closely studied—in the present conduct of the *Medical Century*. The editor-in-chief, because of feeble health, is a voluntary exile in Cuba, and his work, such as he cannot anticipate and write upon two or three months ahead, is done by his associate editor, Dr. J. Richey Horner, in Cleveland, who, being also editor of a college journal,—which dare not have an opinion lest it offend the college supporters,—has injected the same peace-loving, pro-college, and platitudinal writings into his *Century* work. Of all editorial ventures the most trying and dangerous, that of the insignificant college journal is the worst. Here the editor writes with gloves and ear-muffs. His journal is naught but a poster advertisement for his college. He must not, dare not have an opinion, or if he has it must be pruned and rose-leaved, and flat-ironed and deadened until it will fit any possible phase of mind. Dr. Dale is too honest and independent a writer to sell his pen to anyone. So he stepped out—without prejudice, as the law term goes. We indulge the hope that he may soon find his way again into the editorial chair, and give us more of his always bright and sparkling writings. He is not dead, but waiteth.

Amer Physician Aug 1907 (V 26)

DALTON, PROF

Dr. Danforth, a homœopathic physician of Milwaukee, was shot down by a Spanish sharpshooter while he was attending to the wounded along the roadside. Dr. Danforth had served a year as surgeon-chief for the Cubans, and only a few weeks ago returned to his home in Milwaukee, where he received a call by the United States government to go to Santiago on account of his former experience and knowledge. His father, for many years before his death, was a prominent figure in homœopathic circles. Hahn Mo Oct 1898

DANFORTH, JOSEPHINE MERLE

JOSEPHINE MERLE DANFORTH, Cleveland, Ohio, born Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 11, 1874; literary education, East Cleveland High School; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; graduated M. D. from Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons (allopathic), 1903; post-graduate work in histology, pathology and bacteriology in Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1900; assistant to the chair of histology, pathology and bacteriology, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1900-1902.

DANFORTH. LOOMIS LeGRAND

LOOMIS LEGRAND DANFORTH, New York city, professor of obstetrics, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, president of the medical board, Flower Hospital, is a native of Monticello, Sullivan county, New York, born October 15, 1849, son of Hiram D. Danforth and Mary Jane Tanner, his wife. On the paternal side his ancestors for many generations have been New Englanders, and among them were several patriots of the revolution; at the battle of Bunker Hill were fourteen Danforths. On the maternal side Dr. Cuyler Tanner, his grandfather, was one of the eminent physicians of his time. Dr. Danforth acquired his literary education in Utica Academy, and his medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York (now the medical department of Columbia University), where he came to his degree in 1874. Since that time he has practiced continuously in New York city, and since 1884 has been a member of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In that year he was appointed assistant professor of obstetrics, Burdick holding the chair, and in 1885 he succeeded to the principal professorship, which he still holds. Besides this, and his general practice, he is obstetric physician to Flower Hospital, chief of the maternity staff of Hahnemann Hospital, and visiting physician to the same institution. Dr. Danforth is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Jahr Club and of the Union League Club.

King Vol ~~IV~~

DANFORTH, LOOMIS L

L. L. Danforth, M. D.,
New York.

DANFORTH L L

49 W 52nd St. N.Y.

December 17 1907

S. L. Bradford. M.D.

Dear Doctor

I send you a check for the Vol. of Trans. Ky. State Soc. 1863 The Journals. Thank you for sending them so promptly -

Yours Sincerely

L. L. Dayton

49. West 52d St. New York City-
December 4 1907

T. L. Bradford. M.D.

My dear Doctor

I received to day your circulars calling the attention of the Homeopathic profession to your list of old publications. books and pamphlets, which you offer for sale - The subject-matters are just now very much so - for this reason: I am the President-elect of the Homeopathic Medical Soc. of the County of New York - According to the Constitution of this Society. I am required to deliver an address at the January meeting, at which time my successor is inaugurated, I have chosen as the topic for my discourse - "The History of Homeopathy in New York City - and a forecast" - My desire is to tell the young men in our school - and it seems as if the majority of our members were young men who have come into the profession during the past ten or fifteen years - Something of the pioneers in Homeopathy. I want to awaken renewed zeal for pure Homeopathy - show them the dangers of the times, and try and get them to do better work for our school. -

I have your volume Pioneers of Homeopathy - Can you supply me with any printed

matter which will help me in this work.
Have you got
Early Annals of Homeopathy in New York
by Gray

Hoping to hear from you soon
Yours Sincerely
L. L. Danforth

DANFORTH, WILLIS, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Lake Village, N. H., on September 26th, 1826. His father and mother, natives of New England, came of the old Puritan stock. They emigrated to Geneva, Kane county, Ills., in 1837. Their son, after receiving a common school education, began studying medicine with George W. Richards, M. D., of St. Charles, Ills., in 1846; attended lectures at Indiana Medical College (allopathic) in 1847-'48; graduated at Rock Island Medical College at the close of the session of 1849-'50.

He started as a physician at Oswego, Ills., in 1850, and two years after was married to the daughter of the Rev. James H. Moore, of that place; removed to Joliet, in the same State, in 1854, and there resided for sixteen years. While there he was converted to homœopathy through being cured of sciatica, which had resisted all manner of allopathic remedies for over six weeks. On recovering he read "Rane's Organon," and most of the homœopathic text-books, and having felt his way cautiously for two years, openly espoused the cause in 1860.

In 1861, he entered the army as Captain in the 13th Illinois Cavalry; served for two years; was then appointed Surgeon of 134th Illinois Infantry; was soon promoted to be Medical Director for the District of Western Kentucky, and did not leave the service until the close of the war. Then returned home and resumed a practice which has now grown to extensive proportions and embraces a large surgical business.

In October, 1869, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; delivered that winter's course, and located there in the following spring. He was elected President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; became associate editor of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, also, Surgeon-in-chief to Scammon Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Danforth's lectures are mostly extemporaneous, abound with anecdote, wit, and quotations from standard literary and medical authors. He seizes upon the cardinal points of a subject and presents these in such a manner as to induce not only close attention but after thought. His writings offer the same features, and are full of practical suggestions. As an operator he is safe and careful, though bold and fearless when there is occasion for the exhibition of such qualities. In practice he is fertile of resource. He receives constant calls from different sections of the country to operate in difficult cases.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIS DANFORTH, aged fifty-five years, died at his home in Milwaukee, June 3d, 1891.

Dr. Danforth was born in Lake Village, N. H., Sept. 26, 1826. He started as a physician at Oswego, Ill., in 1850, and two years later was married to the daughter of the Rev. James H. Moore, of that place. He removed to Joliet, Ill, in 1854, and resided there sixteen years.

In 1861 Dr. Danforth entered the army as captain in the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, and served for two years. He was then appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois infantry, and was soon promoted to be medical director for the District of Western Kentucky, and did not leave the service until the close of the war. He returned home and resumed practice. In October, 1869, he was elected professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago. In 1879 he was elected president of the Illinois State Homœopathic Society, and two years later was president of the Wisconsin State Homœopathic Society. He was a member of the National Society of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and the American Institute.

In 1879 he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided. He leaves a family composed of Mrs. W. Danforth, De Laskie, Charles O. and Dr. H. W. Danforth, and a daughter by adoption. Med Era July 1891

DANFORTH, WILLIS W

WILLIS W. DANFORTH, M.D., formerly professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 4, 1891. He was born on September 26, 1826, in Lake Village, N. H. He graduated in medicine at the Rock Island Medical College in 1850. He served in the army during the entire war, from 1861 to 1865. He practiced medicine at Chicago for a number of years, and finally located at Milwaukee, where he was very successful. H m. Aug 91

Name (in full,) Willis Danforth

Date and Place of Birth N H Sept 26 - 1826

If Graduate in Liberal Arts. not

Medical Studies. began in 1846 in Ills

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Geo W Richards MD

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

1st Course 3rd Med Coll 1848 - 2nd Rock Island. 1849 50

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Rock Island Med - (R I - Ills) 1849 - & 50

Places and Dates of Practice.

1st Ottawa Ills 1850 - 2nd Joliet 52 to 69

3rd Chicago 69 to 79 - & 3rd

Milwaukee 79 to Late 88 —

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

Usual Experience till Mar 61

& then Capt Calvary 18 Mos - then Surgeon

134 Ills Infy & Med Director Etc.

Prof Surg Hahn Chicago 69 to 76 —

& Prof Gyn Surg Chicago Hom

76 to 79 - (Usual Journalistic papers

(OVER)

WILLIS DANFORTH, M.D.

Was born at Lake Village, N. H., September 26, 1826. He began the study of medicine in Illinois in 1846, attended two courses of lectures in the Indiana Medical College at La Porte, 1848–1850, and graduated from the same institution, now known as the Rock Island Medical College, in 1850. He began the practice of medicine, in 1850, in Oswego, Ill.; thence he went to Joliet in 1852; remained there till 1869, when he removed to Chicago. He practiced here ten years, and went to Milwaukee, where he continued till his death, June 4, 1891.

He was captain of cavalry in 1861, and, as such, served eighteen months. He then received the appointment of surgeon of the 134th Illinois Volunteers, and afterwards was medical director.

He was Professor of Surgery in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from 1869 to 1876, and Professor of Gynæcological Surgery in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College from 1876 to 1879. He has contributed largely to our periodical literature, and for three years was associate editor of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. He joined the Institute in 1870, at the session held in Chicago.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

WILLIS W. DANFORTH, M.D., formerly professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 4, 1891. He was born on September 26, 1826, in Lake Village, N. H. He graduated in medicine at the Rock Island Medical College in 1850. He served in the army during the entire war, from 1861 to 1865. He practiced medicine at Chicago for a number of years, and finally located at Milwaukee, where he was very successful. Hahn Mo Aug 1891

DANIEL, OLIVER LINCOLN

Dr. Oliver Lincoln Daniel of Murphysboro, Ill., died at St. Andrew's Hospital in that city June 18th in the 44th year of his age, after a week's illness of Malaria fever. Dr. Daniel was born in Indiana. He graduated in medicine from the Louisville Homeopathic College in 1896, and located at Clay City, Ill., removing soon after to Murphysboro. He rapidly acquired a large practice and for some years had been Surgeon on the Staff of St. Andrew's Hospital. He was prominent in fraternal, religious and social circles. His remains were buried from the Presbyterian Church of Murphysboro. He is survived by his aged mother, two sisters and one brother and by his widow, Doctor Harriett Muster Daniel with whom he was associated in practice.

Clin Reporter July 1908

DANNE, FREDERIC

Name in full Frederic Danné

P. O. Address in full 106 East 45th St.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of New York Medical College.

M.D. NEW YORK FEB 23 1901

DARBY, EDWARD ARTHUR

Dr. Edward Arthur Darby, whose picture appears in this issue, was elected President of the Colorado Homeopathic Society at its last session. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1888. He located in Ohio and was for a number of years identified with the Cleveland Homeopathic College as professor of Anatomy. Later he removed to Massachusetts, where he practiced for several years. For climatic reasons he brought his family to Colorado in the nineties for a period of two years and again in 1906, to remain permanently.

Dr. Darby was a registered pharmacist when he began the study of medicine. Since graduation, he has taken post-graduate work in Chicago, New York, London and Vienna, and was given an Ad Eundem degree by the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College.

He has been a member of the American Institute for sixteen years and is the author of various papers on scientific and timely topics. He was elected President of the State Society because of the steady, good work he has done at every session since he has been a member. It was a worthy compliment to a good man.

Progress Oct 1908

DARBY, EDWARD A

EDWARD A. DARBY, M.D.

Florence, Colorado

PROGRESS Series of
well known doctors—Denver, Colo.

Charles V. Dare, M.D., a native of New Jersey, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1854, and very soon afterwards settled in the borough of Chester, Delaware County. Dr. Dare was the first homœopathic physician, who settled in Chester. He continued to practice there until he sold out to Coates Preston, M.D., in March, 1858.

Dr. C. B. Darling, who graduated at the Woodstock Medical College in 1843, began the practice of homœopathy at Lyndon, in CALEDONIA COUNTY, soon after receiving his diploma, and was a popular physician in that vicinity for twenty years. He died of hereditary consumption, whose ravages he had delayed for years with homœopathic medicines. (Vt.) WC

CHARLES B. DARLING, M.D.

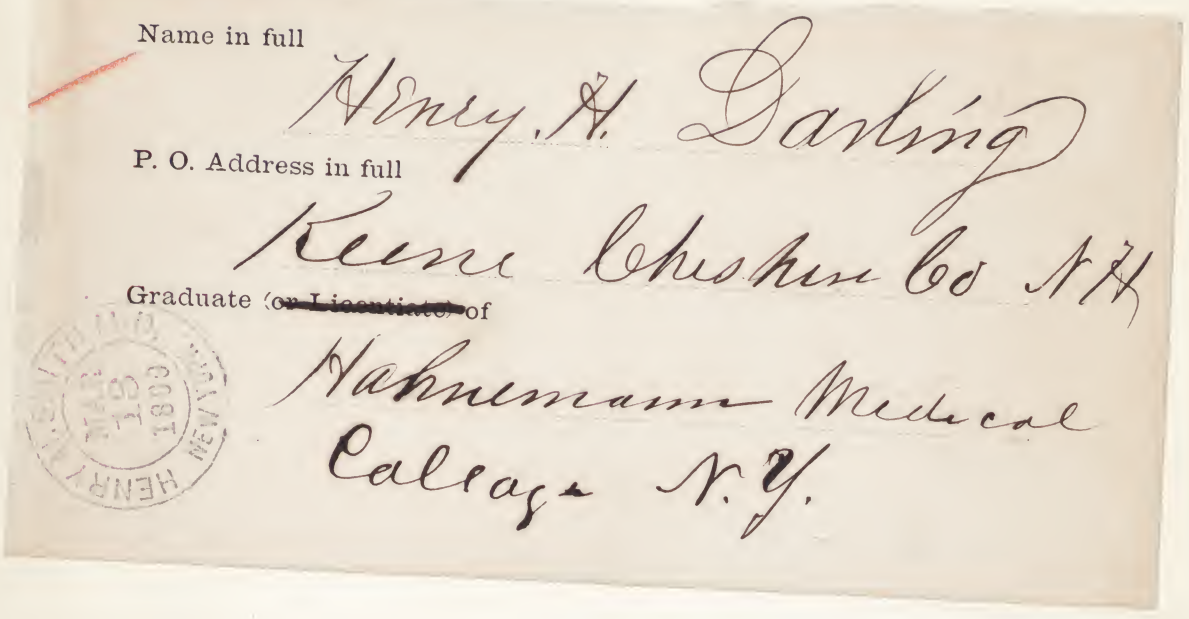
In Lyndon, Vt., June 10th, of consumption, Charles B. Darling, M.D., aged forty-one years, eleven months and eleven days. Dr. Darling graduated at the Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., in the spring of 1844, and commenced the practice of medicine at Lyndon. After an experience of three years in treating disease according to the doctrines of the school in which he had been educated, he became interested in the principles of Hahnemann. Being himself an invalid, he tested the new doctrines on himself as well as on his patients; and his success was sufficient to establish him fully in the principles of homœopathy, and extend his practice and reputation. After enjoying for thirteen years a high degree of professional success, his health failed, and he died of pulmonary consumption, lamented and honored by a large circle of friends. He was highly popular as a physician, was distinguished for a kind and generous disposition, and was in all respects a man of great piety, public spirit, and nobleness of heart.

(U.S.Jl.Hom.V.1.p 797) Dec 1860

OBITUARY.—HENRY HUBBARD DARLING, M. D., died of pneumonia at his home in Keene, N. H., on Sunday May 10, 1896, aged seventy-two years He was born at Cambridge, Vt., on March 22, 1824 Living on a farm till he was nineteen years old he undertook to study and practice medicine, but soon relinquished this for the insurance business and with others organized the Mechanics Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In 1852 he again turned his attention to the study of medicine in New York, and in 1854 located at Charlton, Mass. After a short time he moved to East Douglas, Mass., in both of which places he was quite successful. In 1863 he removed to Keene, N. H., taking the practice of Dr. William B Chamberlain, and continued there till his death. He had a large practice and was extensively known. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, was at one time president of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Society, a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. His wife, to whom he had been married forty-seven years, died one week before him. Three daughters survive him. N Am J Hom Aug 1896

DARLING, HENRY H.

Located in Keene, N. H. about 1866. Was there in 1876.
(W.Conv.)


Name in full

Henry H. Darling

P. O. Address in full

Keene Cheshire Co N.H.

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

Hahnemann Medical College N.Y.

HENRY MED. COLL. NEW YORK OCT 1 1883

DARLING, J H

Rome N.Y. June 27

Dear Dr.

I received Circular in relation to a sketch of Hom. physicians &c. in this section & have delayed answering hoping able to give you information & list &c. especially of the pioneers. I think Dr. Chamberlain of Rome can furnish you with reports.

There are now the physicians in this place H.H. Dowling. F. Brick and myself. There is a Dr. Gregory at Michaels in this county, came there in Sept last. There are now other Homepaths in the county.

Hastily Respectfully
H.H. Dowling

D. Talbot Ind

DARLING, WILLIAM W

At present R. L. Dartt, M.D., a graduate of the Hahnemannian Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, is established at Bellefonte, where he is doing well.

Silas W. Darrow died at Brockport, N. Y., May 5, 1915, 68 years. Cleveland Homœopathic College, 1877.

DASSLER, P H

P. H. Dassler, M. D.,

Minden, Ia.

DATESMAN, CLARENCE WILSON

Clarence Wilson Datesman, M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1903, formerly of Oradell, N. J., died at his home in Pine, Colo., October 6th, from pulmonary tuberculosis, aged 32.

JI A I H
Jan 1912

DAVENPORT, MARY MYERS

In Bengola, Africa, July 18, 1887, Mrs. MARY MYERS DAVENPORT, M. D. Mrs. D. was the valedictorian of the class of '84, in Boston University Medical College. Soon after graduation, leaving a large circle of warm friends, she sailed for Africa as a medical missionary, and it was while she was engaged in this service of mercy, she was taken with malignant fever and died.

Med. Couns. V. 12. p 576 Jan 1888

N E Med Gaz Dec 1887

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY MYERS DAVENPORT, M.D., a graduate of the Boston University School of Medicine, class of 1884, died in Bengola, Africa, July 18, 1887, of malignant fever, after an illness of only three days. During the term of her college life, she was an exceptionally able and conscientious student, winning the cordial respect and liking of both teachers and classmates. During the latter part of her student life, she filled the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and held at one time the position of resident physician at the Cancer Hospital. She was the valedictorian of her class. She sailed, as a medical missionary, for Africa, in December, 1884, and the following February was married on shipboard to Rev. Mr. Davenport. Hers was a life of enthusiastic devotion to high aims; and her death, at the early age of twenty-eight years, is a loss not only to those to whom she was personally dear, but to the world at large, which can so ill spare its faithful workers.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M W

WILLIAM M. W. DAVIDSON, M.D

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Davidson joined the Institute at its meeting in Denver in 1894.

He was born in Kenosha, Wis., August 23, 1849. His boyhood days were spent on a farm. At the age of 20, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Pennoyer of Kenosha, and later entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated with high honors in 1878. He remained at the Hahnemann as instructor in Physiology for a time, and then located in the west but soon returned to Chicago and there remained in practice until the time of his death, which occurred March 2, 1901, of tuberculosis. He was for a short time President of the National Medical College, and was lecturer on Physiology until his health failed. Dr. Davidson was of a retiring disposition and not as well known in his profession, as his merits demanded. He was an able and conscientious man and a well qualified physician and teacher. By those who knew him best he was much beloved.

Am Inst Hom 1901

DENIES BETROTHAL TO MARIE TARLO

Hahnemann Student, Now Married, Says He Was Never Engaged to Girl Her Father Killed

WERE CHILDHOOD CHUMS

Emphatic denial was made today to the police report that a Hahnemann Medical College student had been engaged to Miss Marie Tarlo, twenty-two-year-old daughter of Albert Tarlo, who killed the girl and her mother and then committed suicide Thanksgiving morning.

According to the police report, Tarlo is alleged to have quarreled with his wife and daughter at the dinner table the day before Thanksgiving in their home at 5114 N. Broad st., over his daughter's alleged extravagant purchases of clothing and her declaration that she intended marrying an Armenian she met on the steamer while returning from a European trip this summer.

The police report stated that Tarlo opposed the proposed marriage as he is alleged to have done in the case of the medical student a year ago. The report stated that he succeeded in having his daughter break off the engagement with the student, but was unsuccessful in his daughter's second love affair.

Denial of the first engagement was made today by the student, John Davie, twenty-three, who has since married and is living with his bride in the Argyle Court Apartments, Ardmore. Davie is a sophomore at Hahnemann and was married last June after a nine-months courtship.

"I have known Miss Tarlo and her family since I was ten," Davie ex-

(Continued on Last Page, Column Six)

DENIES BETROTHAL TO MISS TARLO

(Continued from the First Page)

plained today. "My parents, now dead, lived next door to the Tarlos on Vassar av., Ventnor, and Miss Tarlo and I were very friendly for many years.

"Although we were never engaged, many of our friends may have had that impression, as I had taken Miss Tarlo to numerous functions."

Davie said when he went to Lafayette College he saw Miss Tarlo infrequently and did not consider her as his sweetheart. A year ago when he entered Hahnemann Medical College he and Miss Tarlor mutually agreed to sever their childhood friendship on the grounds he wished to devote all his time to the study of medicine and she to her vocal training.

"When Miss Tarlo went to Europe with her parents in 1929 I did not see her embark," Davie said, "but received about three letters from her when she was abroad. In her last letter she suggested we discontinue our friendship. When she returned home I telephoned to her and said I had

Evening Bulletin
Dec. 3, 1930
1930

received her letter, saying her suggestion was agreeable to me. That is the last time I talked to her.

"Of course I was amazed to read of the tragedy and cannot account for Mr. Tarlo's action. It is all tommy-rot to think I figured in any way with the facts that led up to it. When I was a boy Mr. Tarlo and I were good friends, and often went fishing together.

"As I grew older Mr. Tarlo, who had a temper, argued several times against Marie and me going out together, because he said we were both too young. It was all unnecessary, however, for him to suspect we would marry, as I was then a student at Lafayette and had four years of study at a medical college ahead of me."

Davie said he was informed that Miss Tarlo had met an Italian, not an Armenian, on the steamer when she returned from her last trip abroad several months ago and that the young man stayed with Miss Tarlo's aunt at the Lennox Apartments, 13th and Spruce sts., for a short time before going to California, where he is now living.

DAVIES, JOHN, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Oswestry, Salop, England, on June 18th, 1829. His father, William Davies, was a Licentiate of the Episcopal Church, occasionally filling the place of curate in the parish church, and engaged secularly in teaching mathematics and languages to private and public schools; he died at the early age of thirty-seven, much respected as a superior scholar, and regretted as a man. The subject of this sketch being then left to battle with the world by himself, and to protect a feeble mother, a brother and a sister, appreciated the imperative necessity of acquiring a good education, and set himself earnestly to the task. From three o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening he steadily studied Latin and Greek, and all the branches of elementary science, with the assistance of skilful teachers, until he was articled to a bookseller and printer in the town of Ellesmere. But even during his apprenticeship of five years, he did not permit his knowledge to grow rusty, keeping up and extending his studies during the whole period. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he concluded to leave England, and came to the United States. Eventually he resolved upon entering the medical profession, and for the purpose of reading became a student with Dr. D. M. Dake, of Pittsburg. Having undergone the usual preparation, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, followed the prescribed course, and graduated with credit in the class of 1858. On graduating he commenced practice in Oshkosh, Wis., where he remained for two years. Then he spent six months in the Thirteenth Street College, New York, and the Bellevue Hospital, at the same time daily attending the dispensaries and other clinics for the purpose of extending his knowledge of medicine. Having gained considerable valuable experience by this visit East, he returned West, and settled in Chicago, where he has practised with great success for the past twelve years.

In 1868, Dr. Davies took a trip to Europe, not on pleasure but on profit bent. He became a constant attendant at the "École de Medicine," and the "Hotel Dieu," in Paris; walked the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, and Heidelberg; visited all the larger cities of Belgium, France, and Germany, and for some period daily attended the clinics and dispensaries in each. After having spent a year in the pursuit of his professional studies, and stored up a great amount of valuable knowledge, he returned to and resumed practice in Chicago.

Dr. Davies was the first to start into life the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and opened the first public free dispensary for the poor in that city, devoting himself therein more especially to the diseases of women and children. His clinic was largely attended.

During the war, Dr. Davies was deputed to accompany Dr. Patton, the President of the Sanitary Commission, to Richmond, for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals at City Point, and rendering what aid was necessary. His able and exhaustive report was published in the *Chicago Tribune* on its presentation, and was everywhere very highly commended for the thorough knowledge it manifested, its admirable suggestions, great humanity, and lucid statement of facts.

Dr. Davies has been a considerable contributor to the medical literature of the time. He has published papers in the *North American Journal*, the *United States Journal*, and various other serials, which by reason of their information, thoughtfulness, grasp, and advanced tone have attracted much attention. Just before the great fire, C. S. Halsy published a translation by him from the French of a little brochure, entitled, "Cholera in the Orient," by Grecca, of Turkey. He also varies the toil of his professional duties by contributions to general literature, among which have been a number of very charming poems.

For politics or mere popularity Dr. Davies has no taste. He is a lover of music and the fine arts, but he allows none of these refined pleasures to draw him away from the continuous study of matters more directly connected with his profession.

As the record of his life shows, he is an enthusiast in his profession, sparing no effort to acquire knowledge, to place himself in line with the latest discoveries in medicine and the most advanced thought in the medical world. He has accomplished, and will yet accomplish, much for the cause of homœopathy.

JOHN DAVIES, M.D., of Chicago, died March 28th, of Bright's disease.

Dr. Davies was a native of England. He was one of Cleveland's early graduates and practiced for a short time in Oshkosh, Wis. In 1858 he removed to this city, where his earnest devotion to business, his courteous manners and conscientious deportment won for him a fine practice, and a large circle of the choicest of friends.

Since an attack of rheumatic fever in 1867, the spring seasons have been unusually severe upon him. He visited Europe in 1868, and was much improved thereby. This spring when he found he was failing, he went South, where in spite of Dr. Gouvenor Smith's prognosis, (the South is the retreat for those suffering with Bright's disease,) he grew rapidly worse. Dr. Holcombe urged him to return while he could. Dr. Shipman attended him faithfully. Prof. Gatchell, of Kenosha, and others were called in counsel; but although *Arsenicum* 200 afforded temporary relief, his kidneys were incurably diseased, and he died peacefully and quietly, as we have stated.

Dr. Davies was an active member of our local and State societies, and took a lively interest in medical matters. The character of his contributions to medical science may be inferred from the perusal of an article by his pen, found on another page. We believe this is his last legacy to the profession. Dr. D. was a close student of human nature, literature, science and art; a most critical observer, and would accept no one's dictum for facts. In practice he was faithful and successful. Schooled in crudities, his practical conservative mind readily appreciated our law, but was slow in grasping its full development. The genius of our remedies he early mastered, but was long held in narrow bounds by pathological conclusions. The pathological revolutions of later years however gave him a wider view of remedial action, and before his death he was rapidly working up in the scale of the potencies.

Dr. Davies possessed a peculiar organization. He had a large, fine, sensitive brain, in a more than delicate body. How delicate only those who knew him intimately, or those who can recall his delicate hand-shake can remember. It was only by the greatest attention of a faithful, and more than ordinarily intelligent wife, that he was able for duty. He possessed a delicately organized mind, which would have well qualified him for an artist. His love for the artistic in nature, art, culture and character, made him reticent and critical. The rough jostlings in public and professional life annoyed him exceedingly, and this very peculiarity of mental organization rendered him to many an enigma. To those who could value this finer feeling, he was a choice friend. To all, he was ever kind, courteous and gentlemanly in bearing.

Many will hold his memory as a choice treasure, not the least of whom will be the writer, who pens this tribute to the memory of John Davies, M.D.

.T. C. D.

Med Invest June 1873

OBITUARY OF JOHN DAVIES, M.D.

The subject of this brief memoir was born in the town of Oswestry, Shorpshire, England, in the year 1829. His father was a teacher of mathematics and languages, in which branches of learning he particularly excelled, and his son seems to have derived from him, both by inheritance and early training, a peculiar love for the same studies. This was manifested in the fact that readings in German, French and Latin constituted the favorite recreation of his leisure hours, even until the last year of his life. His early studies were interrupted by his marriage, at the age of twenty-two, after which event he migrated to America, and applied himself resolutely to the study of medicine. His first medical studies were pursued in the office of Dr. D. M. Dake, of Pittsburg, Pa., with whom he also practiced for some time. He then went to Cleveland, entered the Homœopathic College of that city and took one course of lectures. He then went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he practiced successfully for nearly three years. Then, with that quiet perseverance which characterized all his undertakings, he went to New York city and attended medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from which institution he afterwards obtained a diploma, as likewise from the Cleveland College after still further attendance there.

Finally he returned to the West and settled in Chicago, where he continued to practice for fourteen years, that is, up to the time of his last illness.

After he had been engaged in his professional duties in this city for nine years he visited Europe, still desirous of perfecting himself as much as possible in the knowledge of his art. He travelled in Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain, visiting the great hospitals of those countries, attending their cliniques, and forming the acquaintance of several of the most distinguished European physicians. Prof. Kerr, of King's College Hospital, London, and Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, were among those whose personal kindness and friendship he loved to recall.

The result of this mixed and general training was very manifest in the practice of Dr. Davies, as also in his professional characteristics. He was averse to extremes. Constitutionally moderate in all things, his whole career of instruction rendered him more so; while a touch of natural pertinacity fortified him in his position impregnably. No one at all acquainted with his personal character would have thought of wasting time by attempting to convert him, especially to any new or extreme views. Enthusiasm and eloquence were powerless in such case to move him. Denominational interests were not special interests to him. We have heard him declare in "open meeting" that he did not "care anything about Hahnemann, or whether a certain course of treatment were homœopathic or not;" he only sought to *cure*. Accordingly some very strong doses were to be found among his prescriptions. Calomel, Iron and Quinine he did not despise; sedatives and tonics he numbered among his legitimate means of cure; and yet his practice was in the main strictly homœopathic both in theory and in fact, and he even soared among the highest potencies with confidence and ease. That his practice was good — that is to say therapeutically successful — is attested by the fact that it was reasonably extensive, constantly growing, and firmly established among a most excellent class of patrons. He enjoyed the respect, the confidence and the affection of these

he passed away from among us surrounded by the free offerings of universal esteem.

R. N. F.

At a meeting of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, held March 31, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the course of Divine Providence the Academy has been bereft of one of its oldest, most honored and esteemed members by the decease of Dr. John Davies; and,

WHEREAS, We recall with affectionate interest the memory of his active and useful life, together with the many interesting and useful scientific papers with which he has from time to time favored the Academy; therefore,

Resolved, That in this dispensation the Academy deeply deplores the loss it has sustained, being deprived of the valuable social, religious and honorable fraternization enjoyed with him from the commencement of its organization;

Resolved, That the Academy tenders its sympathy to his afflicted widow and family, for the bereavement they have sustained, and that as a token of respect one of the members be appointed to prepare a eulogium upon the life and character of the deceased, to be presented at the next stated meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the widow, and also to the daily papers of this city for publication.

CHARLES ADAMS, M.D., Secretary.

R. LUDLAM, M.D., President.

U.S.Med.Surg.Jl.V.8.p 269.

DAVIES, JOHN M

Dr. John M. Davies.

Died in Warren, Pa., on September 4th, aged 78 years. He was the oldest practicing physician in Northwest Pennsylvania. He was a surgeon in the army, and practiced fifty-one years, the last twenty-eight being devoted to Homœopathy. He leaves three children, two of whom, Dr. J. Norman Davies and George A Davies, are homœopathic physicians. He was president of the medical board of the Emergency Hospital in his town, and prominent in many circles.

Century oct 1905

DAVIES, L E

...EAGLE HOTEL...

CENTRAL LOCATION....

JONES BROTHERS, Proprietors.

Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 5 1898.

Dear Doctor Bradford:

Yours of 4th inst received at this place, where it had been forwarded to me. I am on my way to Phila, but am afraid I won't be able to see you, unless you are at the College on Saturday afternoon. But I shall look for the numbers of the Institute at my home in Jersey City. And you did not say how much they would be. The man for whom I am getting them is willing to pay for them, whatever they are worth, so "don't be backward in coming forward".

The enclosed card will explain why I am here. I am travelling for the house.

Trusting that I may be fortunate enough to see you on Sat., next, afternoon I remain

Yours very truly

L. E. Davies.

HOTEL JERMYN

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

F. S. GODFREY.

Scranton, Pa. Nov. 26 of 1898.

Dr. Chas. Mohr,

Dear Doctor: I wish to get a copy of that little monograph published by Richard Hache, class of '98, N.M.C. on "Massage". I understand he has returned to Germany. I have written to the business manager of the N.Y. Institute for information concerning it, and he is not able to furnish copies complete of the N.Y. Institute that contain the article. If you will inform me where I can get the article I am in need of, you will confer a great favor on me, and indirectly on the physician for whom I am getting it.

Please address me as below, and oblige

Yours fraternally,

L. E. Davies, M.D. (N.M.C. '96

201 Halladay Street,

Jersey City,

N.J.

497 Fifth Avenue
New York, Dec. 16/98.

Dr. T. L. Bradford,

Dear Doctor: The copies of the ~~Hahnemannian Institute~~ were received at ~~the~~ college. Many ~~thanks~~ for same. Enclosed find ~~the~~ money for same. Sorry I missed you. Hope for better luck next ~~time~~ time.

Yours fraternally,
L. E. Dufrie.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN LEROY

BENJAMIN LEROY DAVIS, Bellevue, Pennsylvania, was born in Maine in 1840. He received his degree from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1864, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of medicine. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

King Vol IV

DAVIS, CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW, M. D., of Sutton, Vt., was born in Townshend, Vt., May 19th, 1830. He studied allopathy, and practised in that school several years. Thrown from a carriage and much injured, his case was given over by several of the best of the old school physicians as utterly hopeless. His successful treatment by a homœopathic physician induced the examination of that system, and led him to adopt its practice. He studied homœopathy for two years with Horatio M. Hunter, of Lowell, Mass. He practised in Barnet, Vt., a year or two, and then came to Sutton, Vt., about fifteen years ago. Two allopathic physicians were practising in the town (one of them very popular) at the time of his arrival; but in about five years, so successful had been Davis' practice, that both beat a retreat, leaving him master of the position. Several other physicians have tried a settlement in the district, only to discover that the people's confidence in him cannot be shaken. He has a large practice in the adjoining towns. Though suffering from ill health, he devotes his whole time and attention to the duties of his profession and care of his patients. He stands in the first rank of counsel; no consultation of homœopaths is considered complete without his participation. Physicians of rival schools acknowledge his worth and ask his advice. A distinguished allopath says: "There is no man I can so implicitly depend on as Davis, homœopath though he be." His opinion is always respected, his *dictum* never disputed. If he pronounces a case hopeless, no one ever thinks of calling another physician. Such is Charles B. Davis: an ornament of and a blessing to the community. That he may long remain so, is the earnest wish of all who know him.

DAVIS, CHARLES GILMAN

I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. B. G. Clark and Dr. Chas. H. Helfrich, for the following items relating to our two deceased members, already referred to, Drs. Davis and Chas. O. Norton, and I esteem it a privilege to thus publicly refer to the lives and services of men whose friendship I valued.

Chas. Gilman Davis, M.D., O. et A. Chirurg., was born August 6th, 1857, in New York City. When he was ten years of age, his family moved to Schenectady, N. Y., in which place he received his education, until his seventeenth year, graduating during that year from the classical institute of that city. On returning to New York he entered the University and graduated at the age of 21. At the commencement he delivered the English salutatory. He then commenced his medical studies in the Medical Department of the University, and attended one course of lectures. During the two succeeding winters he attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, receiving his degree of M.D. with the class of 1882. Immediately after graduation, he began the practice of medicine, and at the same time entered as a special student in the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. From this institution he received his degree of Oculi at Auris Chirurgus, in 1883, and from that time practiced specially, but not exclusively so, as an oculist and aurist. He met with good success, and gained the esteem and approval of all who knew him. He was an ardent enthusiast in the practice of his profession, although suffering at times from ill health. He was a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and a constant attendant. His death occurred Sept. 19th, 1887, at Little Britain, N. Y., where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health.

·N Am Jl Hom Mar 1888

DAVIS, DAVID A

Name in full, David A. Davis

P. O. Address in full Parma Jackson Co. Mich.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of M. D. Cleveland O.

DAVIS, DELMER L

Delmer L. Davis, Ph. G , B. S., M. D., who has recently accepted the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the College of Homeopathic Medicine of the Iowa State University, has been in active practice for the past ten years and a teacher in some capacity for the last fifteen years. He is a graduate of Hahneman Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, serving as resident surgeon during the years 1902-03, in the Hahnemann Hospital.

DAVIS, EARL RICE

EDWARD EVERETT DAVIS, M.D.

Dr. Davis attended the session of the Institute held at Niagara Falls in 1883, and was one of the fifty-three new members elected. He was born in Westport, Mass., February 7, 1833, educated at the high school, studied medicine with Dr. Albert H. Tompkins, of Jamaica Plain, attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia from 1878 to 1881, graduating at the latter date. After graduating he began practice in Philadelphia, where he continued, with the exception of a few months spent in Harrisburg, up to the time of his death, April, 1892. He contributed an article on "Dental Hygiene for Children" at the session of the Institute in 1884. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society and also of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society.

A. I. H. 1896

DAVIS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, M. D., of Natchez, Miss., was born in Washington, Mason county, Ky., in the year 1802. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of New Jersey; they emigrated to Washington in 1784. Both his grandfathers served in the revolutionary army. He enjoyed superior educational advantages in Washington and Augusta, Ky. Having completed his general education, he entered upon a course of study of medicine under competent direction in Augusta. At its termination he became a student of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from which, after complying with the usual conditions of study, he graduated with distinction in the spring of 1824. Immediately after graduating he commenced the active duties of his profession in Augusta, continuing in that place for nine years. In the winter of 1833 he concluded to go South, and he located at Natchez on May 3d of that year. Here he met with even greater success than in Augusta, soon drawing around himself a large and influential circle of patronage.

But the longer he practised the more skeptical he became, until eventually all faith in medicine, so far as he knew it, was lost. Too honest to continue to practise according to principles, the soundness of which he could not endorse, he abandoned his practice, left Natchez, and proceeded to Cincinnati for the purpose of spending the summer of 1846. Having nothing with which to occupy himself, curiosity suggested an investigation into the claims of homœopathy. From Dr. Pulte he borrowed some works on the new system, and sat down to a careful study of their contents. Following up his reading with experiments he became satisfied of the truth of homœopathic principles. Thereupon he returned to Natchez, publicly announced his conversion, and at once commenced the new practice. At first he encountered, as was to be expected, some opposition from his former associates, but this he gradually overcame, while his success in the new practice soon secured him a large list of patients. Notwithstanding his advanced age he still devotes himself to the relief of suffering humanity, and his long and varied experience causes his advice to be eagerly sought by younger practitioners.

F. A. W. DAVIS, M.D.—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND LABORS.

BY J. P. DAKE, A.M., M.D., NASHVILLE, TENN., AND W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[THE following sketch of the late lamented Dr. Davis, of Natchez, Miss., was prepared by his intimate friend, Professor J. P. Dake, M.D.—EDS. H.M.]

The life and professional labors of Dr. Davis, of Natchez, Miss., are of such importance, as a chapter in the American history of homœopathy, that they should have record in our literature.

Dr. Frederick Augustus William Davis was born at Washington, Marion County, Kentucky, June 28th, 1801, inheriting, on his mother's side, from the Campbells of Argyle, the sturdy characteristics of the Scotch, and from his father's the warm persevering zeal of the Welch. Educated in home institutions, after the best manner of the times, he graduated in medicine at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in the spring of 1824.

Trained in this earliest medical school of the West, at a time when Cincinnati was but a village, and Chicago but an Indian trading-post, and their now famous medical schools were not so much as dreamed of, he received the stamp of such minds as Caldwell, who always claimed the highest medical skill as belonging to American physicians. Prepared by inheritance with the basis, and by education with the armament and spirit of the profession, he entered cheerfully upon his life-work. After a few years he was attracted to the fresh fields of enterprise, opening up along the lower Mississippi, and migrated southward, landing at Natchez, May 3d, 1833.

I cannot better tell the story of his progress than he himself did, in a brief sketch called out by the inquiries of the Yellow Fever Commission, in 1878.

"I landed here on the 3d of May, 1833. Cholera was prevailing as an epidemic. Having had some experience in the treatment of it in Kentucky, I was better prepared to meet it than were the resident physicians. My success was such that, in less than a year, I had a large and lucrative practice.

"In 1837 we had yellow fever as an epidemic, and I was taken down with it in September. I took a little calomel and quinine for two days, then abandoned medicines, and let nature, untrammeled, do her own work. In a few days I was convalescent. Although I continued practice, my faith in drugging was terribly shaken.

"On the 7th day of September, 1839, I was called to see a white boy at the landing, and was immediately impressed with the conviction that it was a case of yellow fever, and unhesi-

tatingly pronounced it such. Of course, it produced intense excitement. Immediately following this case, I was called to visit two young men, both shipping clerks in commercial houses, and within two days it had spread all over the city. I had fair success, giving but little medicine and losing ten per cent.

"In 1841 I was Health officer of the city. Yellow fever was in New Orleans. From the history of the three first cases I had, in 1839, all from visiting boats from New Orleans, the way freight on which had been kept exclusively on deck, the hatches not having been opened till arrival here, I was persuaded that the disease could not be of local origin, and that it was an exotic, brought by importation, in the air or other contents of the hold.

"I asked the city council for quarantine, but it was, at first, refused. After repeated and urgent applications it was granted, out of courtesy to me more than confidence in the measure. At that time I did not know a quarantist in the South.

"The merchants were particularly opposed to quarantine measures, but that did not move me, as I was following the convictions of duty. As a result our city alone escaped that season, Vicksburg having an epidemic for the first time.

"During several subsequent years we had yellow fever, owing to inefficiency of the quarantine. We had it in 1853, 1855, 1858, 1867, and 1871. These were all epidemic years in Natchez.

"In 1846 I abandoned old-school teachings, and after a careful examination of the homœopathic system, I adopted it and announced to the public that I would treat diseases to the best of my ability, in accordance with the homœopathic law.

"I was the first physician, located in the lower valley of the Mississippi, that proposed practicing homœopathy, with the exception of one in New Orleans, who died after a few months' residence.

"In 1853 Dr. William H. Holcombe came to my neighborhood to take charge of the family of Mr. Marshall, a large planter. He was stricken down with yellow fever, and after his recovery his wife had the disease. I took them to my home, and afterwards associated the doctor with me in practice."

I am informed by one of Dr. Davis's accomplished daughters that, while on a visit to Cincinnati in the summer of 1846, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Pulte and rode with him among his patients, thereby having his attention called, as never before, to the workings of homœopathy. Already disgusted with the old-school system of drugging, and feeling that he was acting dishonestly in giving medicines that he

would not himself take, his mind was prepared, as good soil for the seed sown by Dr. Pulte, and the seed thus sown and received, sprung up and bore fruit more than a hundred fold.

I learn from the same source that when Dr. Davis announced his intention to practice homœopathy, so great was the confidence of his clients in his judgment and honesty, they scarcely questioned the move. His medical confreres, however, turned their backs upon him and caused him to be greeted with "quack," as he rode through the streets, a proceeding quite characteristic of the old-school in many another place. Speaking of his days of persecution, the doctor has been heard to say that in it all he "never knew the sensation of fear." His Scotch-Welsh grit and push took him pleasantly through it all.

Indeed, so correct had been his judgment as to the character and coming of yellow fever, and so successful his treatment, he had won the confidence of the community so that the combined opposition of all the old-school practitioners could not break him down nor stay the progress of the cause he had espoused.

In my travels on the great river and intercourse with leading families from the lower valley, I have often learned of the wonderful confidence of the people in Dr. Davis, especially in his skill in the diagnosis and treatment of fevers.

In 1852 the citizens of Natchez presented him with a costly silver service, bearing a long inscription, testifying to his qualities as a man and citizen, his skill and success as a physician, and his independence and disinterestedness in the adoption of homœopathy.

Such had been the success of Dr. Davis and Dr. Holcombe that the authorities of the Mississippi State Hospital at Natchez handed their institution over to them in January, 1854; and under their care the rate of mortality, from yellow fever, was lessened one hundred per cent., compared with that reported in the same institution under the best known experts of the old-school.

Dr. Davis was a great student, keeping up with the advances in medicine, and a great worker, though not personally widely known to his medical brethren abroad nor in medical societies. Aside from those who have been making their names familiar through medical journals and medical societies, there is not one better or more favorably known in our school in America, than Dr. Davis. As a pioneer in the great Southwest he had no superior.

It is gratifying here to note the fact that, to medical learning and skill of a high order, he added the weight of a well-developed, evenly rounded character, as a husband, father, and citizen. In our profession it is something to be proud of when we can claim such a man, as having lived and labored as one of our number.

I may be pardoned the introduction, here, of a personal message, conveyed to me by his daughter, showing the spirit

of the man in his last hours. She says, while suffering greatly and hourly expecting his final release, "He told me to write you when the end came, to present to you the regards of a dying man, and to tell you of his perfect faith in the cross of Christ; that he died in the assured hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave."

As a fitting conclusion I append an editorial notice from a Natchez daily paper of January 13th, 1885.

"Yesterday afternoon the soul of the loved and venerable Dr. F. A. W. Davis was released from the frail tenement in which for more than fourscore years it has dwelt, and the immortal spirit winged its flight to that eternal home where it will enjoy the rewards of a long life well spent. For more than a half century Dr. Davis has been one of the most familiar of all the faces on the streets of Natchez. Always going, always wanted, few physicians have ever in this city done more in the blessed act of healing than this excellent man.

"Dr. Davis was a native of Kentucky, but came to Natchez in 1833. He at once obtained a lucrative and very extensive practive and established a reputation for medical skill which he retained to the time of his death. His presence in the sick-room was cheering, and the confidence of his patients was unbounded. His genial, cheering face was half a cure before his medicine was taken. Dr. Davis could scarcely imagine an undevout physician, and during his long residence in this city he was most conscientious in the practice of his religious duties. The Methodist Church, of which he was a member, will deeply feel his loss. Kind and amiable in his family, to his wife and devoted children his loss will be irreparable. But they have the consolation of knowing that his death is only the rounding up of a symmetrical and well spent life. He is gathered by the heavenly Father a ripe sheaf into his garner. Sustained by an unfaltering trust, he has 'wrapped the drapery of his couch around him and laid down to pleasant dreams.'"

[The following tribute to the memory and worth of Dr. Davis is by Dr. W. H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, La.—Eds.]

Dr. Davis, who died recently at Natchez, Miss., was one of the most intelligent and influential of all the pioneers of homœopathy in the South. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and was educated in the old University of Transylvania at Lexington, which gave so many distinguished practitioners in the first half of this century to the Western and Southern States. He located first at Woodville and afterwards at Natchez, Miss.,

where he acquired a large fortune and widespread reputation in the practice of his profession.

He was a man of engaging manners, fine conversational powers and generous impulses. His mind was richly stored with medical knowledge, and his singularly quick and accurate perceptions, joined to an admirable common sense, made him remarkably successful in business. He was fairly idolized by his patrons, and it is greatly to be regretted that none of the extraordinary cures he made were ever published for the benefit of the profession. A man of immense personal influence, like Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, like him he leaves nothing to medical posterity but the *umbra nominis*. He was a genuine lover and seeker for the truth, and a fearless and independent spirit in accepting and propagating what he believed to be true. His conversion to homœopathy was a great event in the medical and social circles of Natchez, and while his genuine cures soon made him grateful friends, he was for a long time the object of the most irrational persecution and abuse. He triumphed over everything at last, and died full of years and honors, respected and regretted by the entire community.

It was my good fortune to be his partner, and I may say his pupil, for several years. I was at his side when he confronted the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1853, and with new and untrusted remedies conquered an unbelieving public, and placed the system of Hahnemann on a durable basis in the Southwest. His love of his profession was noble and disinterested. A favorite of the rich, he was always scrupulously conscientious in the discharge of his duties to the poor. He was my friend from our first meeting, and I was proud of his friendship to the last. *Amicus amico*, I contribute these inadequate lines to his memory.

Hahn Monthly Mar 1885

DAVIS, FIELDING L

New York, June, 1870.

Dear Doctor:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

Evansville Ind. July 2, 1870

My full name is Fielding L Davis.

I graduated at Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, in the year 1870

My present address is Evansville county of Vanderburgh

State of Indiana where I have resided since Sept, 1866

Previous to that time I practised in Grayson Co Indiana.

(As an Eclectic)

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1864 at Yankeetown, Ind

Permanently located here, and doing well

Respectfully F L Davis M.D.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D. NEW YORK CITY

DAVIS, FRANKLIN SILVER

FRANKLIN SILVER DAVIS, Peoria, Illinois, born Lacon, Ill., in 1869; literary education, Lacon High School, graduated, 1877, and student one year in Urbana University of Ohio; medical, Rush Medical College, Chicago, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1893; has been a practitioner in Peoria since graduation; member staff Deaconess Hospital, attending physician Home for the Friendless and the Florence Crittenton Home.

DAVIS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Surry, Maine, March 24, 1861, the son of James W. and Margaret Harrington Davis. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Maine. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the city of Ellsworth, situated on either bank of the Union river, Hancock county, Maine. His great-grandfather, Daniel Davis, was one of three to sign a petition to the committee of safety for arms to prosecute the war of the revolution in that portion of the colony of Massachusetts. Dr. Davis was educated in the public and high schools of Ellsworth, Maine, being a graduate of both, and for two years studied under the private instruction of D. O. S. Lowell, at Ellsworth, now of the Roxbury High School. He read medicine for three and a half years with a physician at Ellsworth, and later attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1884 with the degree of M. D. After graduation he entered into a general practice in Belfast and Searsport, Maine, and in 1899 removed to Boston, where he still conducts his practice, making a specialty of medical and surgical diseases of the abdominal and pelvic organs. For six years Dr. Davis was associated with Dr. J. W. Hayward of Taunton in the St. Botolph Hospital, and for ten years conducted a clinic of the medical department of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, and lectured for three years on materia medica in the Boston University School of Medicine. He is a member of the State of Maine Club, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, member and ex-president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, medical and surgical adviser to Emerson College of Oratory, member of the Boston Athletic Association, the I. O. O. F., Knights Templar of the Masonic order, and the Viginti Club. March 24, 1886, Dr. Davis married Susie Blaisdell Goodell of Searsport, Maine, the daughter of Capt. Daniel S. Goodell, a retired sea captain and ship builder. One child, Arnold Boardman Davis, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Davis.

King Vol IV

DAVIS, GEORGE

GEO. H. SMITH M.D.
MAY
28
1867

Macon Ill

May 24 1867.

Dr's Belcher - Smith
and others - I have
the honor and pleasure
of acknowledging the
receipt of your circular
of the 15th inst. I hope you
may have a pleasant
and useful meeting.
I would like to have
a copy of the proceedings.
I do not expect to attend.
The above is my address.
Truly yours
Geo Davis. M.D.

Ill.

171

ame in full

George Davis.

O. Address in full

Lacon. Marshall Co. Ill.

raduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate

DAVIS, JAMES ALBERT

JAMES ALBERT DAVIS, Covington, Kentucky, was born December 8, 1866, at Millville, Ohio, son of Washington Bevis Davis and Clarissa Beatty Davis. He attended the public schools, and the Miami Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1885, and the normal school at Ada, Ohio, from 1887 to 1888. In 1893 he graduated at the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, receiving the gold medal prize. Since graduation he has engaged in general practice in Covington. He is also a professor and demonstrator of anatomy and a lecturer on orthopædics at the Pulte Medical College and Hospital; lecturer to nurses and attending physician at Bethesda Hospital; attending physician at the Home of the Friendless; orthopædic clinic, Pulte Medical College and Hospital. From March, 1904, to March, 1906, he holds an appointment as jail physician of Covington, and since 1894 he has been medical examiner of the Covington Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society and of Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum.

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DAVIS, JOHN EDWARD LOUSBERY

JOHN EDWARD LOUNSBERY DAVIS, 743 Madison avenue, New York city, was born January 13, 1851, in Alligerville, Ulster county, New York, son of Peter Benjamin and Maria (Hall) Davis. On the paternal side his ancestors were English, several of whom in early American colonial history were noted for patriotism. Isaac Davis, a remote ancestor, was a man of great wealth. He served as ensign in Col. Hardenburgh's regiment of Royal Ulster County militia. John Davis, his grandson, was major in Col. Henry B. Livingston's Fourth regiment of the line in the revolution. His son, great-grandfather of Dr. Davis, was a soldier under Washington in New York. He married Elizabeth Helm, daughter of Benjamin Helm, a prominent citizen of New York city. On the maternal side Dr. Davis's ancestors were English, except his great-grandmother, who came from Holland. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Larry Gilbert Hall, was a physician of prominence but died at the age of forty-seven years. Dr. Davis was educated in public and private schools, and also under the tutorship of Professor John H. Van Wagner. His higher education was acquired at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute (1871-1873), but he left college six months before the time for graduation and took up the study of medicine. He in fact began to study medicine while in college, first with Dr. George Chambers, a "regular" physician of Ulster county, later with Dr. William D. L. Montanye, a homœopathic physician of Kingston city, and still later with Dr. J. W. Dowling of New York city, also of the homœopathic school. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1877, and at once began practice with Dr. J. deVollo Moore, of Nyack, and afterward was partner with Dr. Lewis Hallock of New York city. His post-graduate studies of diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat were pursued at the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. His practice is general, and he gives special attention to diseases of the ear and respiratory organs, and to gynecological cases. He has been a member of the outdoor staff of Hahnemann Hospital and visiting physician to its maternity department;

John E. L. Davis, M.D.

visiting physician to Lana-ac-Tela Home; sergeant in the military school at Claverack College, 1872; senior warden of Oneco lodge, 1878; senior deacon of Rockland lodge, F. & A. M., 1880; and member of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, Hahnemannian Association, Alumni Society, American Medico-Pharmacal League, and the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Davis married (1st) April 20, 1882, Mary Sophe Leigh of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who died suddenly January 23, 1883; married (2nd) February 7, 1891, Isabelle Deborah Strong of New York city.

King Vol IV

Jas E L Davis Mich

Dr. John Davis introduced homœopathy into Oshkosh, Winnebago County, in 1856. He remained two years.

DAVIS, JOHN W

My full name is John W. Davis

I graduated at *Georgetown D.C. Medical College, in the year 5960

My present address is Lansing county of Allamakee

State of Iowa where I have resided since 1864

Previous to that time I practised in Indiana, one year,

And three yrs in the Army

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1865 at Lansing, Iowa,

*Medical Dept. Georgetown College.
located in Washington D.C.

DAVIS, JOSEPH ~~DRAPER~~ DRESSOR

Name in full Joseph Drefsa Davis

P. O. Address in full 18 Hanover Avenue
Boston Mass

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Homeopathic
Medical College of
Pennsylvania

DAVIS, ROLAND A

N Am
Jl Hom
June
1911

OBITUARY.—Dr. Roland A. Davis, of Somerville, Mass., died suddenly at his home, aged 65 years. The funeral was held on Saturday, April 22, at the chapel of the Forest Hills Crematory. Dr. Davis was a member of the class of 1893, B. U. S. M., and of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

DR. G. E. CROSS.

Roland A. Davis, M. D., of Somerville, Mass., died suddenly at his home, aged 65 years. The funeral was held on Saturday, April 22d, at the chapel of the Forest Hills Crematory. Dr. Davis was a member of the class of 1893, B. U. S. M., and of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

Jl A I H July 1911

DAVIS, SARA

SARA DAVIS, Toledo, Ohio, born Columbus Grove, Ohio, July 1, 1870; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899.

Located at Richmond, Ind., in . He was a first course student from Cleveland College and was introduced by Dr Baer. (W.C.)

T. HENRY DAVIS, Richmond, Indiana, born Nantucket, Mass., September 29, 1836; medical preceptor, Dr. William P. Cross of Nantucket; student Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1856; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1869; practiced in Richmond since 1857; president of medical staff of St. Stephen's Hospital twelve years; president of medical staff of Reid Memorial Hospital; member of city council, 1869-1880; health officer of Richmond thirty-five years; member of state board of health twelve years and four years its president.

DAVIS, THOMAS SAMUEL

THOMAS SAMUEL DAVIS, Plainfield, New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1852, son of John T. and Ann (Roberts) Davis, and is of Welsh descent. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and Taylor & Jackson's Friends' School at Wilmington, Delaware. He entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881, and graduated from there in 1884. Since that time he has practiced in Plainfield. He is examiner for the Royal Arcanum and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, a member of the board of health of Plainfield; member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, the lodge, chapter and commandery in masonry, and of the Mystic Shrine. In 1877 Dr. Davis married Anna M. Griffith, and their children are: Charles G. Davis, D. D. S., Helen Roberts Davis and Anna Elizabeth Davis.

King Vol IV

WILLIAM BEESLEY DAVIS, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Davis was born in Salem, N. J., December 2, 1820. When he was about four years old, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he received a good, though not a collegiate education. After leaving school he was a clerk in a drug store for a few years, and there acquired a knowledge of medicine and a fondness for medical science, that after a time, impelled him to qualify himself for that profession. He matriculated in the Pennsylvania Medical University in 1857, and in due course graduated from the same in the spring of 1860. During his studentship he became interested in the claims of homœopathy, and after a satisfactory investigation, decided to conform his practice to its principles. He commenced practice in Camden county, New Jersey, where he remained till about 1864, when he returned to Philadelphia, establishing himself there in the old District of Kensington. There he continued to exercise his vocation with success until about ten years ago, when he met with an accident that came near cutting short his useful career. Returning late at night from a professional visit, he slipped and fell upon the icy pavement, injuring himself in the back and abdomen. From the effects of this mishap he never fully recovered, and indeed suffered very severely, at times, as long as he lived. Although disabled from visiting his patients almost entirely during the later years of his life, he did not cease from his professional work, but continued to receive patients at his house, and to prescribe for large numbers of sick people who resorted to him. Notwithstanding the severity of his own sufferings his mind and judgment continued clear to within a few hours of his death, which occurred March 7th, 1886.

He was a member of the Institute from 1871, but for reasons above referred to, he was for the last decade of his life unable to attend its meetings.

He was a devout member of the Methodist Church, and by the uncomplaining resignation and patience with which he bore his pains and disappointments, exhibited the fervor and sincerity of his faith. A. I. H. 1886

Dr. Davis left a widow and one son, the latter a resident of Pensacola, Fla.

DAVISON, RACHEL J

RACHEL J. DAVISON, Flint, Michigan, born Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Mich.; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, 1897.

DAWES, WILLIAM GREENLEAF, M. D., of Malden, Mass., was born in Baltimore, Md., on July 12th, 1831. He is the grandson of Judge Thomas Dawes, of Boston, and the son of Harrison Dawes, who died in 1834. Deprived thus early of a father's care, and the circumstances of the family being indifferent, he was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources for an education. By indomitable perseverance, and by devoting every leisure moment to the pursuit of knowledge, in the face of difficulties that would have discouraged the great majority of men, he succeeded in compassing his ambition—admission into the medical profession. His primary education he obtained in the common schools of Quincy, Mass. His medical studies extended over many years, and were pursued under the tuition of different physicians, as circumstances permitted. He ultimately graduated from the Penn Medical University.

His professional life has been passed chiefly at Malden, where he is held in high estimation, and is in possession of a large and lucrative practice. Originally an eclectic physician, but ever studying and seeking to arrive at a satisfactory system, it was but natural that he should become a homœopathist. In this faith and practice he has remained steadfast now for eight years.

Skilful as a physician, scholarly as a man, a retiring and modest gentleman, reticent in speech, but strong in action, and a ready writer, Dr. Dawes is eminently deserving of the respect and esteem which he commands in such large measure from the community in which he resides.

Name in full

William Greenleaf Dawes

P. O. Address in full

Malden, Massachusetts

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Penn Medical University
Philadelphia

HENRY M. SMITH MFG. CO. NEW YORK
NEAT
TO
1880

DAY, G. F., M.D., of Martinsburg, Berkley county, West Virginia, was born in West Wheeling, Belmont county, Ohio, January 5, 1858.

DR. G. F. DAY.

The subject of this sketch obtained his preliminary education chiefly in the public schools of the county. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine, April 3, 1879, in the office of Dr. R. W. Muhleman, of Bellaire, Ohio, with whom he remained as a student two and a half years. In September, 1881, he matriculated in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated, after taking two full courses of lectures, March 6, 1883, with clinical honors, being the recipient of a clinical prize—a case of surgical instruments given by the college. He spent the summer between the lecture courses in the office of Dr. Muhleman.

A short time after graduating he entered on the practice of medicine, in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. R. W. Muhleman, with whom he continued two years, when he dissolved partnership and located in Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio. Here he remained nearly four years, and was successful in his profession, having secured in a short time a remunerative practice. In the spring of 1889 he left Ironton to enter into partnership with his brother, Dr. L. A. L. Day, at the latter's request, in Martinsburg, West Virginia, which partnership continued two years, when his brother located in Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Day still continues in Martinsburg, having built up a fine practice, and is regarded an able and successful physician.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DAY, L. A. L., M.D., O. et A. Chir., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in West Wheeling, Belmont county, Ohio, June 13, 1860.

DR. L. A. L. DAY.

After a preliminary education he commenced the study of medcine in 1881, under the preceptorship of R. W. Muhleman, M.D., of Bellaire, Ohio. In 1883 he entered Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1885, receiving the highest honors of the class—the Faculty Prize, and also the First Clinical Prize—for the best clinical examination. In May the same year he located at Martinsburg, West Virginia, being, it may be said, the pioneer homœopathic physician of the town and also of the eastern part of the state.

The Doctor remained there and enjoyed a busy practice until the autumn of 1885, when having decided to take a post-graduate course he went to New York city and entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital from which he graduated the following spring. Wishing to make a special study of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he commenced the same at the New York Homœopathic Ophthalmic Hospital College, graduating in the spring of 1891. Immediately following the above, he took a special course under Prof. H. Knapp (allopathic), of New York city, and in addition to this attended the Post-Graduate School of Medicine (allopathic), of New York city, devoting particular attention to diseases of the nose and throat and having access to the clinics of Bellevue College, nose and throat department, as well as to the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital.

In July of the same year he left the city and after considerable correspondence and a prospecting tour through the western and Pacific states, decided to make Chicago his future home. Before doing so, however, he went to Philadelphia and attended the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics and finally came to Chicago early in February 1892.

During the summer of 1892 Dr. Day was elected to the chair of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology in the Hering College of Homœopathy, of Chicago. The Doctor was one of the first interested in the organization of the Hering college of which he is now the treasurer.

He is a member of the Medical Board of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home Association, also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, the Dunham Medical Society of Chicago, of which he is now treasurer, and the Materia Medica club of Chicago.

DAY, WILLIAM W

Name in full William W. Day &
Dwight W. Day

P. O. Address in full Eauclaire
Eauclaire Co. Wisconsin

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of Western Reserve at
Cleveland Ohio W.R.U.

Graduated at Buffalo N.Y. U.W.U.

HENRY M. SMITH M.D.
JUN 1 1887
NEW YORK

Eau Claire
May 28th 1887

To the Committee of Arrangements
of the American Institute of Homoeopathy—
Gentlemen—

I received your Circular Address
Eau Claire
Eau Claire Co.
Wisconsin
William H. Day

P.S. I am not a graduate of a Homoeopathic College—I am a Graduate of the Western Reserve College Cleveland Ohio—Consequently I am not Eligable to Membership to the American Institute of Homoeopathy as I understand your Circular if I am please inform me

Very Respectfully Yours
W. H. Day M.D.

DAYFOOT, HERBERT M

DR. H. M. DAYFOOT.

Dr. H. M. Dayfoot, of Rochester, N. Y., died at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, April 22, 1894. The cause of death was pulmonary embolism. Dr. Dayfoot was born at Georgetown, Canada, February 21, 1846. He received his early education at a private boarding-school under the supervision of Rev. Dr. McVickar, now chancellor of the McMaster University of Toronto. At the age of 15 he attended the Woodstock Institute. In 1863 he began the study of medicine in the office of Elias Vernon, M.D., of Ontario. He took his first course of lectures at the Buffalo Medical College. The following two years were passed at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866. In the following year he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. In the meantime, he had acted as assistant to Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, then of St. Louis. In 1867 he located at Mount Morris, N. Y., where for years he held the office of coroner. During his residence there he spent considerable time in perfecting himself in analytical and pharmaceutical chemistry under the direction of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, of the University of Rochester. In January, 1882, he associated himself with Dr. E. H. Hurd, of Rochester, with whom he remained until the death of the latter.

Dr. Dayfoot was elected President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Livingston County in 1876; of the Monroe County Society in 1885; Secretary of the N. Y. State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888. On his retirement from the secretaryship of the last-named society, he was honored by his associates by a unanimous election to the highest office in their gift, that of president. In 1882 he was elected to the office of Grand Medical Examiner of the Empire Order of Mutual Aid, and was annually reappointed thereafter for many years.

Dr. Dayfoot had always been a popular man among his associates, admired alike for his high personal character, his ability and his social qualities. He made friends everywhere. His interest in professional matters was always active, always pursuing hospital, society and private work with great zeal.

Hahn Monthly May 1894

Hahn Monthly Aug 1894

MINUTES UPON THE DEATH OF DR. DAYFOOT.—The medical and surgical staff of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital adopts the following minutes:

The members of this body with profound grief have learned of the death of Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot.

Dr. Dayfoot's mature life was passed in the practice of medicine in Western New York, and his greatest success was earned in Rochester. He was in intimate association with the physicians of this city and vicinity for years, and was active in securing the organization, as he has since been in advancing the interests of the hospital which we represent.

Meeting him, as we have done, under all the trying circumstances of his general, special, and hospital practice, we are in a position to appreciate how great is his loss to the medical profession, the community at large, and especially to the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, involved in his death.

As his friends and associates we feel a sense of personal bereavement which can not be expressed. He was a man of the highest principle and of remarkable attainment. Clean of thought and ready of service, his gentle and manly spirit forbade any deviation from the path of duty which lies before the conscientious physician and his rare skill was at the service of deserving need as promptly as to the call of suffering wealth.

This simple expression of what we know and feel is to be entered upon our records, and a copy conveyed to the widow of our associate.

J. W. BUELL,
J. M. LEE,
M. H. ADAMS,
C. R. SUMNER,
E. J. BISSELL,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF MONROE COUNTY, N. Y., HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY on the death of Dr. Dayfoot.

Whereas, We, as a society, have met with a great bereavement in the death of our honored colleague, Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot, and fully realizing that in his demise we have lost a warm and faithful friend, a valued associate, a wise counselor and an accomplished member of the profession,

Resolved, That the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of Monroe, place upon record the tribute of its appreciation of his sterling worth, his genial spirit, uniform courtesy, and his medical attainments.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sorrow in his unexpected death, which comes not only as a loss to this society but to this community in which he lived and practiced.

Resolved, That we tender his afflicted family an expression of our profound sympathy in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to the daily press, to the medical journals, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this society.

THOMAS O. SPENCER,
EDWIN H. WALCOTT,
W. S. RAMBO,
T. C. WHITE,
P. W. NEEFUS,
Committee.

HERBERT M. DAYFOOT, M.D.,

Was the oldest son of Philo W. Dayfoot, and was born in Georgetown, Ontario, February 21, 1846. His ancestors came from England and settled in Vermont, the family name being Defoe. The doctor's great grandfather was a tory, served as an officer in the British army and was killed at the battle of Bennington, leaving a son, a patriot, to whom the old name was so distasteful that he changed it to Dayfoot.

Dr. Dayfoot attended a private school at Toronto until fifteen years of age when he went to Woodstock Institute for two years. He began the study of medicine in 1863 with Dr. Elias Vernon of Hamilton, Ont. He attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, session of 1863–64, and the following two years at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, graduating therefrom in 1868 at the age of twenty, the youngest member of his class. His diploma was not issued until he attained his majority. In the meantime he entered the office of Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth in St. Louis and continued his studies at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

In 1867, Dr. Dayfoot began practice at Mount Vernon, Livingston county, N. Y., where he held the office of coroner for two terms, and health officer several terms. He continued in practice here, with the exception of a short time spent at Ithaca, until the winter of 1882, when he formed a partnership with Dr. E. H. Hurd, of Rochester, N. Y. In 1869, he passed his examination before the Homœopathic Medical Board of Canada, and registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He was an active member of the State and local societies in New York, in two of which he had been elected president. He joined the Institute in 1868, at St. Louis, becoming a Senior last year. He died at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, April 22, 1894. He had gone to have the operation of nerve-stretching performed for what was supposed to be an affection of the nerves of the foot, painful but not dangerous, caused, it was supposed, by chafing of the skin of the foot by a tight shoe. After the operation, gangrene set in, followed by blood poisoning. He was removed to the hospital after the operation. Dr. Dayfoot was married to Miss Marietta Clark, of Mount Morris, who survives him. (Am. Inst. Hom. 1894)

So Jl Hom May 1894

=Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot of Rochester, N. Y., died at noon Sunday at the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Dayfoot had practiced in Rochester since 1882 and had won an eminent position in his profession. His death will be deeply mourned in the community where he enjoyed the esteem of a large host of friends. About three months ago Dr. Dayfoot began to be troubled with a lamness in one of his feet, but he gave little consideration to it, thinking it merely a strain to the nerves which had been caused by stepping from a car while in motion. Pain, however, developed in the member and the doctor decided that the best course to take would be to go to the hospital at Philadelphia and undergo an operation. It soon became evident that the physician was very ill and a dispatch was sent from Philadelphia which said that the patient's life was in danger. The dispatch further stated that an operation had been performed and that the condition of the suffering man was becoming worse. It was feared that gangrene was about to set in and that amputation of the leg would be necessary. The patient continued to grow worse and a consultation of physicians was held. Two days later Dr. William S. Rambo, who is associated with Dr. Dayfoot in practice, received a telegram from the physicians at the hospital, stating that Dr. Dayfoot had expired. A private dispatch received in Rochester from John B. Dayfoot, brother of the deceased, stated that death was the result of pulmonary embolism, from the loosening of a clot in one of the vessels in the leg. Dr. Dayfoot's strength was being built up all last week for the ordeal of amputation. It is supposed that his strength proved insufficient to withstand the shock. Dr. Dayfoot has been a contributer to the leading medical periodicals and homœopathic literature for the past twenty years, and has done much to mould the ideas of the medical profession to a broader and more liberal thought.

=Treatment of organic heart disease may be summed up in a few words, especially up to the point where the heart muscle begins to give away. So long as you have, with the primary lesion,

DR. HERBERT M. DAYFOOT, a leading practitioner of our school at Rochester, N. Y., died at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, April 23, death following a surgical operation upon his foot. Dr. Dayfoot was born in Georgetown, Canada, in 1846, and was highly esteemed by his many friends.

HENRY M. DAYFOOT, M. D.

Amer Hom't May 15 1894

Name (in full,) Herbert M. Dayfoot.

Date and Place of Birth Feb. 21st 1846, Canada

If Graduate in Liberal Arts.

Medical Studies.

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Elias Vernon, M.D. Hamilton Ont

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

University of Buffalo 1863-1864 Cleveland Hospital College } 1864-65 " 66-7

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Cleveland Hospital College 1867. College of Physicians & Surgeons (Ont.) 1869

Places and Dates of Practice.

Ithaca N.Y. ~~1865~~ 1870

Mt. Morris N.Y. 1868-1870-1871-1882

Rochester N.Y. 1882-1886

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

President Livingston Co. Hom. Med. Soc.

President Monroe Co " " "

2nd Vice President New York State " " "

Secretary New York State Hom. Med. Soc.

(OVER)

OBITUARY:—Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot of Rochester, N.Y., whose untimely [illegible] April 22nd was noted in our May number, was

Contributions to different Medical Journals, and papers for County & State Societies Extending over a period of Eighteen years that owing to a load of time I cannot specify or classify)

Photograph sent by this mail.

H. M. D

sels in the leg. Dr. Daytoot's strangu was being built up all last week for the ordeal of amputation. It is supposed

OBITUARY:—Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot of Rochester, N.Y., whose untimely death in Philadelphia, on April 22nd, was noted in our May number, was born at Georgetown, Ontario, in 1846. He was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1866 at the early age of twenty. In 1867 he located at Mt. Morris, N.Y., where he was elected coroner and remained in practice until 1882, when he removed to Rochester. Dr. Dayfoot was made a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Ontario, in 1869. Was President of the Livingston County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1876, and the Monroe County Society in 1885; Secretary of the New York State Society in 1886, 1887, and 1888, and its President in 1889. He was a memer of the Americian Institute and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western New York, and was Censor of the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

The Medical and Surgical Staff of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital adopts the following minutes: The members of this body with profound grief have learned of the death of Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot. Dr. Dayfoot's mature life was passed in the practice of medicine in Western New York, and his greatest success was earned in Rochester. He was in intimate association with physicians of this city and vicinity for years and was active in securing the organization, as he has since been in advancing the interests of the hospital which we represent. Meeting him, as we have done, under all the trying circumstances of his general, special and hospital practice, we are in a position to appreciate how great is the loss to the medical profession, the community at large, and especially to the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, involved in his death. As his friends and associates we feel a sense of personal bereavement which cannot be expressed. He was a man of the highest principle and remarkable attainment. Clear of thought and ready of service, his gentle and manly spirit forbade any deviation from the path of duty which lies before the conscientious physician; and his rare skill was at the service of deserving need as promptly as at the call of suffering wealth. This simple expression of what we know and feel is to be entered upon our records, and a copy conveyed to the widow of our associate.

N.A.J.Hom.V.42.p 405.(June,1894)

HENRY M. DAYFOOT, M. D.

OBITUARY.

DR. H. M. DAYFOOT, of Rochester, N. Y., died at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 22d, of pulmonary embolism. Dr. Dayfoot will long be remembered by his hosts of friends for his warm, sympathetic nature and for his skill and faithfulness in the duties of his calling, and by his professional brethren for his ability and counsel, and for the energy he infused into all his work for the good of humanity.

N Y Med Times June 1894

DR. HERBERT A. DAYFOOT.

The following resolutions of respect were adopted by the Monroe County Homœopathic Society:

WHEREAS, We as a Society, have met with a great bereavment in the death of our honored colleague, Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot, and fully realizing that in his demise we have lost a warm and faithful friend, a valued associate, a wise counselor and an accomplished member of the profession.

Resolved, That the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of Monroe place upon record the tribute of its appreciation of his sterling worth, his genial spirit, uniform courtesy, and his medical attainments.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sorrow in his unexpected death, which comes not only as a loss to this society but to this community in which he lived and practiced.

Resolved, That we tender his afflicted family an expression of our profound sympathy in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to the daily press, to the medical journals, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this Society.

Thomas O. Spencer,
Edwin H. Wolcott,
W. S. Rambo,
T. C. White,
P. W. Neefus,
Committee.

Advance June 1894

I send a copy to you also, for the Transactions of the Institute P

copy

May 14, 94

Dr Hasbrouck

Dear Sir. In your letter of yesterday you refer probably to the death of Dr Dayfoot, of Rochester, not Dr Jones of Albany. Dr Jones is in feeble health, but is able to ride about the city.

I send herewith a copy of a sketch of Dr Dayfoot, that I had prepared for my book. I notice that much of it was given to the Rochester Herald. Very probably other papers contained notices also, and the county society may have taken appropriate action. If I obtain copies of additional statements, I will furnish you with a copy of each.

Yours

H M Paine

Herbert M. Dayfoot, M.D.

Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot, of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Georgetown, Ontario, Canada, February 21, 1846. He was the eldest son of Philo K. Dayfoot, of Hamilton, Ontario.

Dr. Dayfoot was of English extraction, and from Green Mountain stock, his ancestors having come from England and settled in Vermont some time before the War of the Revolution.

In this connection it is interesting to note the origin of the name Dayfoot. The family name was originally Defoe. The great-grandfather of Dr. Dayfoot was a tory, and served as an officer in the English army. He was killed at the battle of Bennington, leaving an orphan son, who as the years passed by, became an ardent patriot.

The old family name Defoe, so suggestive of English and tory association, became distasteful to the son, and upon his arrival at majority, he changed the English Defoe to the simple American

name Dayfoot. Thus was it handed from father to son, and it was the patronymic borne by the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Dayfoot received his early education at a private boarding school under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. McVicker, now chancellor of the McMaster University of Toronto. At the age of fifteen, he attended the Woodstock Institute. Here he remained until the spring of 1863, when he began the study of medicine in the office of Elias Vernon, M.D., of Ontario. His first course of lectures was taken at the Buffalo Medical College in the winter of 1863-64.

The following two years were passed at the Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1866, at the early age of twenty, the youngest member of his class. He was constrained to await his arrival at majority before his diploma was issued; in the meantime, continuing his studies at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri, obtaining from this institution

the hospital diploma for faithful attendance upon the three hospitals of St. Louis.

During this period, he pursued medical and surgical studies under the supervision of Prof. William Tod Helmuth, who at that time occupied the chair of anatomy in the college, and was the leading homœopathic surgeon of the ~~South and West~~ sometimes found west time States.

In the autumn of 1867, Dr. Dayfoot located at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., where for two terms he held the office of Coroner. With the exception of one year, which was passed in perfecting himself in analytical and pharmaceutical chemistry at the laboratory of the University of Rochester, under direction of Prof. S. A. Baltimore, Ph. D., & L. D., he maintained an active village and country practice.

On January 1, 1882, he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he became associated in practice with Dr. E. H. Hurd, and where he still resides.

In 1869, Dr. Dayfoot successfully passed an examination before the Homœopathic Medical Board

of Canada, and is registered a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. Dayfoot was elected President of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Livingston County in 1876, and of the Monroe County Homoeopathic Medical Society in 1885.

Upon the resignation of Dr. John L. Moffatt as secretary of the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society, in 1885, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served the society in this capacity with unusual fidelity and zeal during the years of 1886, '87, and '88, when he was elected by the unanimous vote of the Society as its President, February 12, 1887.

He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Western New York, and for several years held the office of ~~the three years~~ ~~was~~ Censor of the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College.

In the winter of 1884, he temporarily laid aside a lucrative practice in order to take a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, for the

For several years
purpose of pursuing gynaecological studies. ^ He held ~~held~~ the position of Gynaecologist to the Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital, and to his persistent energy and executive ability this distinctively homoeopathic institution owes much of its success.

As an experienced practitioner and advocate of homoeopathy, Dr. Dayfoot, by special invitation from the Rochester Academy of Science, delivered on March 14, 1887, an able address before that body in defense of homoeopathy, entitled "Homoeopathy, Its Principles, Practice, and Achievements," after which he so successfully defended, in an extended debate, the principles of the homoeopathic system of practice against a number of opponents, as to receive a unanimous vote of thanks from the society for his masterly exposition thereof. The address was published in the local daily papers.

During ~~the past ten years~~ seven years, from 1883 to 1890, a very active campaign has been conducted in the State of New York in behalf of Equal medical rights, the occasion being, an attempt on

the part of the allopathic school to secure the passage of a bill providing a single State board of examiners; the bill being so constituted as that the members of that school would acquire legal control of the civil right of medical licensure, and would, by that means, use the power thus acquired so as to interfere with the growth and prosperity of the homoeopathic school.

To this illiberal, impolitic, and partisan policy, homoeopathic physicians interposed most strenuous objections.

Dr. Dayfoot took an active interest in this canvass, and by his personal influence, in his Presidential address before the State Society, and by the contribution of articles for publication in the public press, he rendered very important aid in support of the movement, conducted under the auspices of the homoeopathic school, against the allopathic bill for providing a single board, and in favor of the homoeopathic bill, providing separate State examining and licensing boards for each of the three recognized schools of medicine, thereby creating a fair, equitable, and

impartial method for elevating the standards of medical requirements, without interfering in any manner with the existing vested rights of the several schools of practice.

Dr. Dayfoot also, by voice and pen advocated the passage of a general law, designed to promote the welfare of the insane by transferring all insane patients provided by county expense to State supervision and care in State asylums. This transfer seemed to be required by the very imperfect and inadequate provision made by many of the counties throughout the State, and was urged in order to more effectively promote the welfare of the fifteen thousand insane persons in this State, whose claims upon the public for suitable care and treatment are higher and more binding than local or political interests.

Dr. Dayfoot ~~has been~~ was a contributor to medical periodicals and homoeopathic literature for ~~the~~ more than ~~past~~ twenty years, and has done much toward leading the homoeopathic medical profession of western New York to the adoption of higher educational standards

and broader and more liberal views of medical practice.

Perhaps the most popular man in the Empire Order of Mutual Aid was its grand medical examiner, Dr. Dayfoot. He was elected to this office in 1882, and ~~has been~~ was re-appointed seven successive terms. He ~~has been~~ was largely instrumental in making the medical department of the order a success, having thoroughly organized this bureau, revised and amplified the medical certificate and successfully urged upon the grand lodge the requirement of close and more minute work by the local examiners.

Dr. Dayfoot died at Philadelphia, April 22, 1894, where he had gone for the purpose of securing surgical relief from what was supposed to be a painful but not a dangerous affection of the nerves of the foot and leg, incited presumably by the chafing of the skin of the foot by a tight shoe.

The operation of nerve-stretching was performed, after which gangrene soon set in followed by blood poisoning.

Testimonials of Respect.*

"A dispatch was received in this city yesterday announcing the death at the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia on Sunday, of Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot, a leading physician of Rochester.

"Three weeks ago, Dr. Dayfoot discovered that there was a lameness to his right foot, supposedly caused by alighting from a moving street car, and he was barely able to walk about and attend his patients. His condition finally grew so serious that he determined to go to Philadelphia and place himself under the care of a specialist and undergo a surgical operation in order to obtain relief.

"The operation was performed by Dr. Weir Mitchell, and while still suffering from the effects of it a bilious attack set in, leaving him in a very weak condition. The attending physicians feared that gangrene would set in and Dr. Dayfoot was

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* Rochester Herald, April 24, 1894.

removed to the Hahnemann Hospital, where a consultation of physicians was had, and a physician was stationed at his side all of the time.

"Dr. Dayfoot did not appear to recuperate, and it was thought that amputation of the foot would be necessary; but he was too weak to undergo such an operation. He continued to grow weaker until Sunday noon, when he expired.

"Mrs. Dayfoot had been present at her husband's bedside during his entire illness, and on last Thursday she sent word to friends in this city that he was a very sick man.

"Dr. Dayfoot was a contributor to the medical periodicals and homeopathic literature for twenty years, and did much to mould the ideas of the medical profession to a broader and more liberal thought.

"Dr. Dayfoot was married more than twenty years ago to Miss Marietta Clark, of Mt. Morris, who survives him. He is also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Dayfoot, of Woodstock, Ontario. his sister, Mrs. Adam Stewart, of the same place, and his brother, John B. Dayfoot, of Cambridgeport, Mass."

"It is difficult to realize that Dr. Dayfoot is dead, that the great, good-hearted physician has reached the end of his earthly journey. He looked to be a man of of almost perfect health. He was in the enjoyment of the honors of a successful practice.

"Not alone by his skill as a healer of the ills of the body did he benefit his fellow men, but by the welcome ministrations of a merry heart, which "doeth good like a medicine." But the heart that throbbed so warmly for the suffering is stilled in its beating, the robust form so familiar to our citizens has vanished from among men, the life so rich in its activities, promising so many years of useful service, is ended.

"So close are the relations of a trusted physician to his patients, that the death of such a one becomes a a personal loss to hundreds beyond the immediate circle of relationship, or of intimate friendship. When the physician is a man of so many engaging personal qualities as Dr. Dayfoot, that feeling of loss is intensified.

"He was a devoted champion of the Homoeopathic school of medicine and had labored faithfully

with others to establish the new Homoeopathic Hospital upon a broad foundation, thus adding another to the agencies which care for the sick of this community.

"In the fraternal orders to which he belonged he was highly esteemed. He was a man of whom Rochester had grown proud in the brief term of his residence here, and who will be mourned by his fellow citizens generally, as well as by his personal friends and those whom he served professionally."

DEACON,

—The difficulty encountered by Dr. Deacon, an American physician who has been trying for five years to get permission to practice homeopathy in Peru, very forcibly proves both that our South American "sister" bears us no special liking, and that homeopathy is slowly but surely making its way into new fields. According to report Dr. Deacon was in every way qualified to practice the profession he had chosen. He was graduated from a satisfactory school and held its diploma. But a prejudice against foreigners and, it is said, his medical school, was used to debar him all this time, although he fought manfully for a license. The character of his contest may be better understood when it is known that it had to be fought out in the national House of Deputies.

Phila Inquirer. Oct.22.'95

DEADY, CHARLES

CHARLES DEADY, New York city, whose connection with the profession of medicine in that city began in 1876, both as practitioner and teacher, and who since that time has been as actively engaged in disseminating the doctrines of homœopathy as any physician or professor of medicine in the east, is a native of the city of New York, born August 27, 1850, son of Silas Oblenis Deady and Jane Ann Armstrong, his wife. His father's family was founded in New York city by Jan Van Oblenis, who came from Holland in 1856 with a grant from the king to himself and four others of a large part of Manhattan Island. His mother's family were of English ancestry. Dr. Deady was educated in the public and high schools of the city of New York, after which he entered as a student in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he came to his degree, M. D., in 1876. In 1880 he graduated O. et A. Chir. from the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Being in rather poor health, he began practice in Summit, New Jersey, in April, 1876, but as he did not quite like being away from the city he removed to New York on the first of October of the same year and has since practiced there. Having made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, he dropped the general practice of medicine and since February, 1880, has devoted his attention solely to those branches. From 1876 to 1878 he was visiting physician to the New York Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary; from 1876 to 1880 was attending physician to the clinic of the Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary; from 1876 to 1878 he was connected with the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in the capacity of clinical assistant; from 1878 to 1880 as assistant surgeon; from 1880 to 1885 as house surgeon; from 1885 to the present time as visiting surgeon; from 1888 to 1898 as executive officer, and also served in the same capacity in 1904. Since 1902 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the institution last mentioned, and from 1887 to the present time has held the professorship of ophthalmology and otology in the college. Since 1900, also, he has held the office of dean of the faculty of the Ophthalmic Hospital College. In 1904 he was elected to

Charles Deady, M. D.

the professorship of otology in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, ex-president and ex-secretary of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, for ten years treasurer of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, member and ex-president of the New York Academy of Pathological Science, member of the Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, and

of the Homœopathic Pædological Society. He was the first corresponding secretary of the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College at its formation, and also served three years on the executive committee of that body, four years as its chairman, and one year as first vice-president. For twelve years he was editor of the "Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology." November 19, 1873. he married Corinne Louise Hopper of Hackensack, New Jersey. Their children are Howard Percy, Amy Marguerite and Evelyn Hunter Deady.

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DEADY, CHARLES

Charles Deady was born in New York City, August 27, 1850. Attended public schools of New York and Brooklyn, graduated from New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1876, entered upon the study of ophthalmology graduating in 1878. In 1873 married Cornice L. Hoper daughter of E. F. Hoper.

Chas D Lacky MD

DEADY, HOWARD PERCY

HOWARD PERCY DEADY, Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, born Hackensack, N. J., February 5, 1875, son of Charles Deady; literary education, College of the City of New York; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1897; post-graduate course in diseases of the eye and ear in 1898; diseases of the chest, 1897; the throat and nose, 1903-1904; ex-secretary and ex-treasurer of Sullivan County Homœopathic Medical Society, and now (1905) president of same.

DEAN, EDGAR EVERETT

Dr. Edgar Everett Dean, of Brockton, Mass., died Dec. 31, 1893, of fatty degeneration of the heart, after a protracted and painful illness of nearly a year. He was born in Easton, Mass., Dec. 17th, 1837; was a student at Bristol Academy for three years, leaving there, in 1856, to take up the study of medicine with Dr. Luther Clark, of Boston. After graduating from Harvard Medical School, he practiced for a time in Boston, but, in June, 1861, removed to North Bridgewater (now Brockton) and succeeded to the business of Dr. Alexander Hichborn. In 1878 he spent the year in Europe, at the Dublin Lying in Hospital, in order to perfect his specialty of diseases of women. After his return to Brockton, he acquired a large and lucrative practice among the wealthier people of his city. In 1883, he was appointed by the Governor a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, retaining his position till 1886, when the Health Department was made a separate board. He was also a member of the Pension Board, Sewerage Commission, and at various times of the city government. In June, 1866, he married Helen Amanda Packard, of Brockton, and had three children, all of whom survive him.

The Doctor was a 33rd-degree Mason, and a warm personal friend of the late Benj. Butler.

Unremitting attention to his profession, abreast of the times in its literature, and a manner which invited the confidence of youth and age alike, were qualities with which he achieved his success.

N E Med Gaz July 1894

DEAN, EDGAR EVERETT

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N E Med Gaz July 1894

DEAN, EDWARD WILLIAM

EDWARD WILLIAM DEAN, Braddock, Pennsylvania, was born in Ohio in 1849. He attended Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, going through the junior year, and then took up the study of medicine, four years, under the preceptorship of Dr. D. Cowley of Pittsburgh, after which he matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with the M. D. degree in 1875. In 1887-1890 he supplemented his professional training by study in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and served nine months in the Moorfields Eye Hospital of London, nine months in the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and nine months in Grey's Inn Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, both in London. He also spent seven months in Vienna, Austria, in the Algemeine Krankenhaus, in the ear, nose and throat clinics, and seven months in the ear, nose and throat clinics of the Polyclinic Hospital of Vienna. Dr. Dean holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

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DR. G. A. DEAN,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAN, HAGER

HAGER DEAN, Rushville, Indiana, was born near Columbus, Indiana, December 23, 1860, son of Jeremiah and Amanda Ella (Hager) Dean. After attending the common and high schools of Columbus, Indiana, he pursued his literary course in Franklin College and Hartsville College, both in Indiana, being graduated from the latter with the B. S. degree, and later received the M. S. degree. His medical preceptors were Dr. Alfred Rice of Columbus, Indiana, and Dr. J. D. George of Indianapolis, Indiana, and from 1886 until 1889 he attended the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, in which he also did post-graduate work in 1895. He practiced in Columbus, Indiana, in 1889-90, and since that time has been a general medical practitioner of Rushville. He is local surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, and a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was president in 1903. He married, January 1, 1893, Mary Irvin and has two daughters, Phyllis and Janet Dean.

King ~~Vol IV~~

DEAN, HUBERT T

HUBERT T. DEAN, Holyoke, Massachusetts, born Manchester, Iowa, July 6, 1870; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1903.

DEAN, LUELLA SHAW

LUELLA SHAW DEAN, Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Allegany, New York, July 12, 1868, her parents being Edgar and Clarissa (Brown) Shaw. After graduating from the high school of Pella, Iowa, she attended various normal schools of that state and taught at Pella, Iowa, five years. After reading medicine with Dr. Stobbelaar of Pella, she studied in the homœopathic department of the State University of Iowa, 1892-95, there receiving her M. D. degree. She practiced in Pella, Iowa, 1895-1901; Shenandoah, Iowa, 1901-1904, and since that year in Council Bluffs. She did post-graduate work in Chicago in 1904, and pursued a post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1905. She is a member of the medical staff of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) General Hospital; medical examiner for the Ladies of the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of Security, Tribe of Ben Hur and Royal Neighbors, and holds membership in the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa and the Council Bluffs Homœopathic Medical Society. She married, February 15, 1897, Dr. F. W. Dean, who died June 12, 1900. In her practice she makes a specialty of diseases of women.

DEAN, S. EUGENE

Dr. S. Eugene Dean was born in Bloomington township, near Minneapolis in December, 1858, and died at his residence on Grand Avenue, that city February 8, 1894, being a little over thirty-seven years of age.

Though he had not reached more than middle life Dr. Dean gave promise of what his full life would have been had he lived the allotted time of three score years and ten.

His early education was secured in the public schools, and later at Carleton College. His medical studies were completed at Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1880. His first settlement was Watertown, later, Buffalo, both towns in Minnesota; in the latter place he married. Seven years ago he moved to Minneapolis, and was securing a good practice when an untimely death called him away.

Dr. Dean was a true-hearted, honest, retiring and modest man, but in his short time of practice he did much good work for the cause of homœopathy. His death was caused by uræmic poisoning, consequent upon a mitral insufficiency, an affection from which he had been a sufferer for ten years.

H. M. June 1894

S. E. Dean, M. D.

On February 8th at 4 o'clock p. m., there passed away from this life Dr. S. E. Dean, at his residence 3212 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis.

His demise was caused by uremic poisoning, consequent on a mitral insufficiency, an affection that had existed for years. Genial, true-hearted, honest, yet modest and retiring, he has done a work in medicine and for humanity that all should emulate.

He was born in Bloomington township, this county, in December, 1856, and consequently was a little more than thirty-seven years of age.

His education was acquired in the public schools and at Carleton College. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880, and began the practice of his profession at Watertown and Buffalo, in this state. For the past seven years he had been in practice in Minneapolis. At a meeting of the local society on February 14th, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, Our brother, Dr. S. E. Dean, a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1881, and for seven years a practitioner in this city, has been called from this life. Be it

Resolved, By the members of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society, that in his decease while scarcely in the prime of life, we have lost a conscientious and painstaking associate, who had, in his modest way, endeared himself to many friends and scored many successes.

Resolved, That we deem this public record but a meagre testimonial to his personal worth and character.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, and a copy be sent to his family and to the MINNEAPOLIS HOMŒOPATHIC MAGAZINE.

Committee. { Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.,
D. W. Horning, M. D.,
Henry C. Aldrich, M. D.

Minna Hom
Mag Mar 1894

DEAN, W A

HENRY M. SMITH M.D.
MAY
20
1887
NEW YORK.

Dr. Smith has taken the
liberty of sending Dr Wells
(in London) a copy of
Returned to Standard Ed
ka.

Please accept my compli
ments, & believe me to be
ardent worker in the
Professions, always ready
to hear of the progress of
theory of Homœopathi
practice

Respectfully
H. M. Smith

DEARBORN, D. P

DR. D. P. DEARBORN, aged fifty, a prominent homœopathic physician at Brattleborough, Vt., has lately died after a lingering illness, of Bright's disease. He was born in Sanbornton, N.H., and was a son of Rev. D. Dearborn. He studied medicine at Weirs, N.H., and went into the war as a member of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, in which he was surgeon four years. Afterward for one year he was health officer at Raleigh, returning home in 1866. He married Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Nathaniel White of Concord, N.H., who survives him with three children, one son being employed by the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Neb. — *Boston Journal.*

N.E.Med.Gaz.V.23.P 240

DEARBORN, FREDERICK MYERS

Chironian Nov 26 1900

Biographical Sketch.

Frederick Myers Dearborn was born in Boston, July 13, 1876. He comes of a family of doctors, being about the fortieth one to practice medicine since 1638, when the first Dearborn settled in Massachusetts.

Prepared for college in New York City, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of the City of New York, in 1897. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in the class of 1900, and is now a member of the House Staff of Flower Hospital, Registrar of the Out-door Department of the hospital, and lecturer on anatomy

FREDERICK MYERS DEARBORN, A.B., M D.

in his Alma Mater. For over three years Dr. Dearborn has been a member of Co. I, 7th Regiment, except during the Spanish War he served in Co. L, 171st Regiment, New York Infantry, holding a commission as First Lieutenant. While in Medical College he was president of the Hahnemannian Society, on the staff of THE CHIRONIAN, and a member of the Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity.

He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the County of New York and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FREDERICK MYERS DEARBORN, New York city, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 13, 1876, son of Henry M. and Sadie (Smith) Dearborn. He is of old Puritan stock of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and a descendant of Godfrey Dearborn, who came to this country about 1638. He is the forty-sixth doctor in his family, having a father, two uncles, an aunt and two cousins practicing now or within the last few years. He was educated in public school No. 69, New York city, and in the preparatory department of the College of the City of New York. In 1897 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of the City of New York. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900. After his graduation he formed a partnership with his father, the late Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, and has been pursuing his special work, diseases of the skin, ever since. He is lecturer on dermatology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and in the New York College and Hospital for Women; consulting dermatologist to Jamaica Hospital (Jamaica, New York), to St. Mary's Hospital (Passaic, New Jersey), and to the New York College and Hospital for Women; attending dermatologist to the out-patient department of Flower Hospital, to the hospital of the Five Points House of Industry, and to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; and assistant attending dermatologist to Flower Hospital. He served as first lieutenant of the 171st regiment, New York Infantry, 1898; hospital steward of the 7th regiment, National Guard of New York, 1901-05; and medical examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 1901 to 1904. Dr. Dearborn is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, the Academy of Pathological Science, the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, Helmuth Club, and Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of New York city. He married, January 29, 1902, Alice R. Gulick of New York city.

King Vol IV

DEARBORN, FREDERICK M

FREDERICK M. DEARBORN, M.D.
THE WYOMING
55TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE
TELEPHONE 665 CIRCLE
NEW YORK

June 17th, 1917/

Dr. S. L. Bradford,
2020 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Doctor Bradford:-

The box arrived

in good condition, and please

accept my hearty thanks for the

same. The members of the mala-

rial mosquito which you have

supplied me will complete my set

and the earlier transactions of

the institute are a splendid

addition. Again I wish to express

my appreciation of your courtesy

and interest in the matter.

Fraternally,

FMDearborn

mmjm

DEARBORN, FREDERICK M

FREDERICK M.DEARBORN, M.D.
THE WYOMING
55TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE
TELEPHONE 665 CIRCLE
NEW YORK

June 1st, 1917.

Dr. T. L. Bradford,
1802 Bradford Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Bradford:-

Pursuant to our conversation of last night I desire to say that I need, to make complete my set of the Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, all volumes prior to 1870. I also note that I have no volume for 1890 but it is barely possible that this year was included in the Transactions of the year preceding or following. You are better posted on this matter than myself so I would be glad to receive your opinion.

I appreciate, more than I can express, your desire to help me out in this matter and trust you will allow me to reimburse you for any expense you may incur in collecting and forwarding any of these volumes to me.

DEARBORN, FREDERICK M

If you happen to know where I could get the following volumes of the Hahnemannian Monthly of Philadelphia, I should be very happy to have them, namely, Volumes 34, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. I have all the others and a complete set of the North American Journal of Homeopathy as well.

Fraternally,

F M Dearborn

FMD/bl.

DEARBORN, HENRY M

HENRY M. DEARBORN, M. D.

Dr. Dearborn was born in Epsom, N. H., Nov. 19, 1846. He came from a family of physicians. He was prepared for college at Canaan and Blanchard Academies in New Hampshire; he began his medical course at Harvard and finished at Bowdoin, from which he graduated in 1869; he practiced in New Hampshire for three years, but removed to Boston in 1873, where he practiced for seven years; he then went to New York, where he soon became known as a specialist in dermatology; from 1883 he was visiting physician, and later dermatologist, to the Metropolitan Hospital; for thirteen years he held the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and for several years he has been Clinical Professor of Dermatology; since 1893 he has been Professor of Dermatology in the New York Medical College and Hospital; he conducted for several years a clinic at the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School; in 1886 he became Attending Physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; in 1885 he became Consulting Physician to the Women's College Hospital, and later Consulting Dermatologist; since 1897 he has been Consulting Dermatologist to the Flower Hospital, and since 1898 to the St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J.; he was also for several years Consultant to the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.

The doctor was a member of the County Society, and once its President; of the New York State Society, Jahr Club, New York Medical Club, New York Materia Medica Society, New York Pathological Society, Academy of Pathological Science, National Society of Electro-therapeutists, honorary member of the Maine and New Hampshire Societies of New York City; he was also a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum and the A. O. U. W.

The doctor was a frequent writer on medical topics, and only last year published a work upon skin diseases, which will be a standard work for a long time. From 1883 until 1891 he was Associate Editor of the N. A. Journal of Homœopathy.

At Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873, the doctor was married to Miss Sadie Smith, of London, England, who survives him, with her two children—Miss Cornelia and Dr. Frederick M. Dearborn.

The doctor died Feb. 16, 1904, after a short sickness with pneumonia; he was buried from the Presbyterian church, the faculty and students of the two colleges attending in a body; he joined the Institute in 1891.

Am Inst Hom 1904

In Memoriam—Henry M. Dearborn.

Dr. L. L. Danforth said: Am Inst Hom 1904

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Dr. Henry M. Dearborn joined this Institute in 1891. He was born in Epsom, N. H., November 19th, 1846, and he died in New York City, February 16th, 1904, after an illness of only one week, of pneumonia. Within the period of fifty-seven years and three months was encompassed the life work of a man who possessed many remarkable qualities which distinguished him far above the average of his fellows.

He came of fine old Puritan stock, and he may be said to have inherited his love for his profession, as his was a family of physicians, thirty-five or more of the same name having descended from Sir Godfrey Dearborn, who came to America from England about the year 1638.

Dr. Dearborn was prepared for college at both Canaan and Blanchard Academies in New Hampshire, and from this preparation entered upon his medical studies at Harvard University Medical College, which was followed by further study at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1869. After leaving college he practiced

medicine for three years in New Hampshire, then went to Boston, where he followed his profession for seven years. In 1880 he came to New York to reside.

His first years were marked by a quiet persistence in the pursuit of his professional vocation. His sterling qualities and high professional attainments gradually attracted the attention of his confréres, and he steadily rose in their estimation and in the breadth of his influence both in the profession and out of it.

In 1883 he was appointed visiting physician to The Metropolitan Hospital. For thirteen years he held the position of Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, and later became Professor of Principles of Medicine and Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital for Women in New York City. In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Dermatology in The New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and from 1897 until 1903 he was Secretary of the Faculty of this Institution. During the time he served the College as Secretary he accomplished an immense amount of work, and represented the School with distinction in all its official relations with the Board of Regents of the State. His lectures and clinics on his specialty were held in high esteem by all his students. His relations with other institutions were numerous.

In 1886 he became attending physician in the department of Dermatology in The Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, and in 1893 was consultant to the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children of Brooklyn. He was a former President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York. He was also a member of several local societies.

Dr. Dearborn contributed many valuable articles to current medical literature, and in 1903 completed and published a large volume of over 800 pages on "The Diseases of the Skin." This was his crowning work, and gave him a supreme position among specialists in this branch of medicine. No one in our school has approached him in knowledge in this department. He died at the zenith of his fame as a writer and teacher on this important subject. He was a prodigious worker; never idle; he quietly and persistently pursued his life work; systematic, thorough and scientific in his methods, he was an inspiration and an example to all with whom he came in contact. It has been said of him that "he was a man of silence, but not a silent man." He was not given to volubility; he said little, but when he spoke his ideas were clearly and concisely expressed, well considered and worthy of acceptance.

Dr. Dearborn will be sadly missed by his former associates in New York City. There is no one who can fill his place; his influence was quietly but effectively exerted in favor of every policy which had for its object the elevation of our school. Men of his type are rare in any profession. Quiet, dignified, learned, wise in his counsels; a close student, faithful to all trusts, he passed from this life honored and respected by all who knew him.

Obituary.—Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, of 146 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, died at his home, February 16, 1904, after a week's illness, from pneumonia.

Dr. Dearborn was born at Epsom, N. H., in 1846. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1869, practiced medicine in Boston for a time, and came to New York in 1880. He established a large practice here, and was regarded as an authority on skin diseases in the homœopathic school. He was Professor of Dermatology at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital and at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, Consulting Surgeon at Flower Hospital, and Visiting Physician at the Metropolitan and Laura Franklin Hospitals, St. Mary's, at Passaic, N. J., and the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children at Brooklyn. He was a member of many other medical organizations, including National, State and local societies, was a well-known writer on medicine for professional journals, and author of an important work, *Diseases of the Skin*. Dr. Dearborn leaves a wife, a son and daughter.

Hahn Mo Mar 1904

John Hutchinson, M.D.

Hahn Mo
May 1904

HENRY MARTIN DEARBORN, M.D., of New York, died at his home in that city from pneumonia on February 16th, after an illness of eight days. Dr. Dearborn was born in Epson, N. H., in 1846. He received a portion of his medical training in Harvard and completed his course and received his degree from the medical school of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, in 1869. He began practice in Boston, but in 1880 he removed to New York and there achieved success as a dermatologist. He was a member of the faculties of the New York Homœopathic College and of the New York College and Hospital for Women. His recently-issued book, *Diseases of the Skin*, is regarded as a standard work in that specialty.

Dr. Henry M. Dearborn.

Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, a well known homœopathic physician of New York City, died on February 16th. Dr. Dearborn was the author of Dearborn's Diseases of the Skin, which was published last year. For many years he had been connected with the societies and hospitals of the city, and was a professor in the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital, holding at the time of his death the chair of Dermatology. Death has been particularly industrious in this institution, and in taking Dr. Dearborn has removed one of the most useful and beloved members, not only of the college faculty, but of the entire profession. His life was gentle, his manner earnest and thoughtful, with all the elements of a good physician.

Med Cent'y Mar 1904

HENRY M. DEARBORN.

New York has lately lost a number of stalwart men—Allen, Helmuth, Deschere, Talcott, Guernsey, Houghton, and others. Now we must add to that list Dearborn.

He was a strong man—strong where our school does not show strength. There are only a very few who have made dermatology a special study, and of those few Dearborn was one of the best. He was a strong man, a comparatively young man who, under ordinary course of events, might have lived many years and to greater eminence personally, besides adding much to the greatness of our school of medicine. He was a man, active in college and society, in fact, a man whose death is a profound misfortune. He will be missed in the Institute—for during the thirteen years of his membership he had added to its strength. We are sorry to have lost Henry Martin Dearborn.

Cl Med & Surg Rep Mar 1904

Dr. Henry Martin Dearborn died at New York, February 16th, from pneumonia, after an illness of eight days. He was fifty-eight years old. He was educated at Harvard University and Bowdoin Medical College, of Brunswick, Me., and went to New York in 1880.

He was dermatologist to Flower Hospital, Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, Manhattan Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, of Passaic, N. J. He was also professor of dermatology at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the New York College and Hospital for Women.

He was former president of the Homeopathic County Society and at one time a member of the medical counsel of the State of New York. He was also a member of the Jahr Club, New York Medical Club, the State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, New York Academy of Pathological Science, New York Materia Medica Society and the New York Pædological Society and was the author of text-books on diseases of the skin.

Cl Med & Surg Rep Mar 1904

DEARBORN, HENRY M

Henry M. Dearborn was born in Epsum, N.H., Nov. 19, 1846. He attended Canaan Academy and afterward Classical school of Pembrook, in New Hampshire. He attended Medical lectures at the Medical Bowdin College, graduating from the latter in 1869. He practised three years in Canaan and removed to Boston in 1874, continuing there until 1880, when he came to New York. In 1885 was professor of theory and practised in the Women's College of New York. He Married a daughter of Edwin Henry Smith of London, England.

(New York The Metropolis, Page 169)

H. W. Dearborn, M. D.

Chironian March 1904

PROF. HENRY M. DEARBORN.

The CHIRONIAN regrets deeply to announce to its readers the sudden death of Prof. Henry M. Dearborn, from pneumonia, February 16, 1904. Prof. Dearborn was an authority on Dermatology, and had held that chair in the college since 1893. He also served as Secretary to the Faculty from 1895 to 1902.

The CHIRONIAN and its readers would extend sincerest sympathy to the suddenly stricken family.

IN MEMORIAM: PROF. H. M. DEARBORN.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a meeting of the student body of the New York Homœopathic Medical College held on February seventeenth, nineteen hundred and four:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has chosen to remove from our midst Doctor H. M. Dearborn, Professor of Dermatology and former Secretary of the New York Homœopathic Medical College; and,

WHEREAS, During his years of service Doctor Dearborn endeared himself to all the students with whom he came in contact, by virtue of his character, his energy and his faithful work in behalf of Homœopathy and the college; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the student body, realizing the loss to Homœopathy and to the college, hereby expresses its keen sorrow and sincere regret in the death of Doctor Dearborn; and be it further

Resolved, That this tribute of respect and loving regard for the memory of Doctor Dearborn be published in the college paper, and a copy thereof signed by representatives of our classes be sent to the family of the deceased with the heartfelt sympathy of every student in the sorrow of their bereavement.

Signed,

M. W. MACDUFFIE, '04,
W. L. POTTER, '04,
LOUIS R. KAUFMAN, '04,
ARTHUR P. COUCH, '05,
OLIN J. FRYER, '05,
CHAS. F. HASTINGS, '06,
JOHN H. YOUNG, '06,
CHARLES COOMBS, '07,
CHESTER R. BROWN, '07.

—The death of Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, of New York, which occurred on February 16th last, from pneumonia, leaves a large hiatus in the New York homeopathic profession as well as in the faculty of the New York Homeopathic College. Dr. Dearborn was a fearless writer as he was an advanced student in all lines collateral of medicine and of medicine itself. His friends, and they were legion, found him an affable, warm-hearted gentleman, as his patients found him an affectionate and sympathetic as well as skillful physician. He was a frequent attendant upon the meetings of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and as well upon his State Society and other gatherings of the homeopathic profession. He was a fine speaker, with an excellent delivery and a most attractive personality. His last book on Dermatology made a distinct hit in the professional market and will long continue to be a text-book. Our sympathies to his surviving family. Am. Phys. 1904

Amer Physician Vol 30 p146

Dr. Henry Martin Dearborn died at New York, February 16th, from pneumonia, after an illness of eight days. He was fifty-eight years old. He was educated at Harvard University and Bowdoin Medical College, of Brunswick, Me., and went to New York in 1880.

He was dermatologist to Flower Hospital, Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, Manhattan Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, of Passaic, N. J. He was also professor of dermatology at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the New York College and Hospital for Women.

He was former president of the Homeopathic County Society and at one time a member of the medical counsel of the State of New York. He was also a member of the Jahr Club, New York Medical Club, the State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, New York Academy of Pathological Science, New York Materia Medica Society and the New York Pædological Society and was the author of text-books on diseases of the skin.

Cl Med & Surg Reporter Mar 1904

Biography.

Henry M. Dearborn, M.D., Professor of Dermatology, was born in Epsom, N. H., November 19, 1846. Dr. Dearborn comes of a family of physicians, upwards of thirty-five of the same name having descended from Sir Godfrey Dearborn, who came to America from England about 1638.

The subject of this sketch prepared for college at the Canaan (N. H.) Academy and at Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, N. H. This was followed by a medical course at Harvard University Medical College and Bowdoin

PROF. HENRY M. DEARBORN.

Medical College, from which latter he graduated in 1869.

After practicing his profession for three years in New Hampshire and seven years in Boston, he, in 1880, came to New York in search of wider opportunities. Since 1883 he has been Visiting Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital; from 1883 to 1896 he was Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and since 1892 Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the same institution; since 1893 he has been Professor of Dermatology in our college; for several years he has been Professor of Dermatology and has conducted a large weekly clinic at the Metropolitan Post Graduate School; from 1883 to 1891 he was Associate Editor of the *N. A. Journal of Homœopathy;* since 1886 Attending Physician for diseases of the skin to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; since 1885 Consulting Physician to the Women's College Hospital; since 1897 Consulting Dermatologist to the Flower Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.

Among the clubs and organizations in which Dr. Dearborn has membership may be mentioned: The Colonial Club, American Institute of Homœopathy, New York State and County Homœopathic Societies, Jahr Club, New York Medical Club, New York Materia Medica Society, New York Pædological Society, Academy of Pathological Science, National Society of Electro-Therapeutics, and Medical Council, State of New York.

Dr. Dearborn has written a number of practical papers for current medical journals.

Chironian Jan 1899

Henry M. Dearborn.—It is with regret that we announce the untimely death of Dr. Henry M. Dearborn. His loss will be severely felt not only by the homeopathic profession, but by the community at large. Dr. Dearborn was a man who had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was an earnest man, a serious man, and yet possessed of a certain dry humor that flashed out at unexpected times. He was a man of silences, but not a silent man, for when he had something to say he said it with directness and force. His ability and capacity for hard work made him one of the leading members of the homeopathic profession in New York, and for many years he has been a very prominent member of the faculty of the N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. In his specialty, "Diseases of the Skin," he had achieved a world-wide reputation and his new book on that subject was regarded as the standard authority. Dr. Dearb n was at one time an associate editor of this journal and was a constant contributor to medical journals. His lectures at the College, where he was Professor of Dermatology, were extremely clear and concise and were valued very highly by the students. Dr. Dearborn was born at Epson, N. H., in 1846. After some time at Harvard Medical College he went to Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1869. Beginning practice in Boston, he came to New York City in 1880. His success was marked, and in a few years he had won a large clientelé. Besides his lectureships at the N. Y. H. Med. College and the N. Y. College for Women he was consulting physician at the Flower and Metropolitan and other hospitals. He was a member of many societies, including the American Institute of Homeopathy and the New York State Homeo. Medical Society. The roll of those who havegone to the great unknown is fast lengthening, but few go who leave behind them a more unblemished record as a man and physician than Henry M. Dearborn.

N Am Jl Hom Mar 1904

DEARBORN, HENRY MARTIN

HENRY MARTIN DEARBORN was born in Epsom, New Hampshire, November 19, 1846, son of Edwin and Letitia

Henry M. Dearborn, M. D.

(Stanyan) Dearborn, and is a descendant of fine old Puritan stock. He was prepared for college at both Canaan and Blanchard academies in New Hampshire, and then entered upon his medical course at Harvard University Medical College, continuing the same at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1869. He practiced medicine for three years in New Hampshire, for seven years in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1880 came to New York, where he soon became well known as a prominent specialist in dermatology. In 1883 he was appointed visiting physician and dermatologist to the Metropolitan Hospital; for thirteen years he held the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the New York College and Hospital for Women; and for several years was professor of principles of medicine and clinical professor of dermatology in the same institution. In 1893 he was appointed professor of dermatology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. For several years he conducted a large dermatological clinic at the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School; from 1883 to 1891 was associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy"; in 1886 he was made attending physician for diseases of the skin to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; in 1885 he became consulting physician to the Women's College Hospital; in 1897 was appointed consulting dermatologist to the Flower Hospital; in 1898 he filled a similar position in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey, and for several years was consulting physician to the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn. He was a former president of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the Medical Council of the State of New York, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies, the Jahr Club, the New York Medical Club, the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the Maine and New Hampshire societies and of the Colonial Club. He contributed many articles to the medical journals, and in 1903 published a text-book of nine hundred pages, entitled "Diseases of the Skin." He died February 16, 1904.

King Vol IV

DE BAUN, EDWIN

EDWIN DeBAUN, Passaic, New Jersey, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, June 22, 1860, son of Houseman and Alice (Hartley) De Baun. The De Baun family originally came from Holland and figured prominently in the colonial history of New Jersey and New York. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of David I. Hartley, an English philosopher, who published many works on psychology and whose ideas are held to the present time. Dr. De Baun's mother also was a practicing physician, and after the death of her first husband married, in 1873, S. Powel Burdick, who was professor of obstetrics in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Her father, Bernard Hartley, built the court house at Paterson, and the great draw bridge across the Passaic river, which is even yet considered a remarkable engineering feat. Dr. De Baun completed his English and classical education in the College of the City of New York, and was graduated with honors and the degree of M. D. from the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital in 1885. He was at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital in 1886; then surgeon to the Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York city, and assistant surgeon to the dispensary of the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital for one year. Since 1887 he has practiced in Passaic, and is visiting physician to the Passaic General Hospital, St. Mary's Homœopathic Hospital and the Passaic Day Nursery. He is a member and vice-president of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Obstetrical Society, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the Hahnemann Association, the American Postal Microscopical Club, the National Association of Homœopathic Medical Examiners of the United States, and the New Jersey State Medical Examining and Licensing Board, of which he was first president and later treasurer. He is the inventor of the perineal horn for supporting the perineum during delivery, and the well known doctors' obstetrical ropes and handles for aiding patients during confinement. He also is the inventor of a method of artificial respiration for resuscitating the new born and the drowned by means of forcing air into the lungs through an instrument especially designed for that purpose. The board of life-saving commissioners of the United States sent for Dr. De Baun to explain his invention and after examining it pronounced it one of the best appliances of the kind ever devised. Other inventions of Dr. De Baun's are a rubber umbilical truss gag for spraying throats of children, self retaining speculum for operation on cervix, etc. He originated an operation on lacerated perineum, and has written monographs on "Cocaine Anesthesia," "First Authentic Article on Antidote of Morphine Poisoning by Potassium Permanganate," "Wrist Drop Caused by Lead Poisoning Cured by Electricity," "Treatment of Indolent Ulcers," etc. He is a leading Republican of New Jersey, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Independent Order of Red Men, the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, the Sons of St. George and of the Free and Accepted Masons. He also is secretary of the board of governors of St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey, member of the conference of state medical examining and licensing boards of the United States, and medical examiner for the National Union and Security Mutual Life Insurance Company. He married, in 1887, Jean C. Forsyth of New York city, who died in 1896.

King Vol IV

EDWIN DEBAUN, M.D.
PASSAIC, N. J.

APR 17 1899

APR 5- 1899

H. M. Smith M. D.,

Dear Doctor;

As yet I have no data regarding the death of H. C. Coon M. D. referred to in your letter but shall be pleased to let you know what I can further later.

Fraternally

E. DeB. Jr.

DE CAMP, FRANK HURD

Dr. Frank Hurd De Camp, an alumnus of the Class of '92, died at his home in Elmira, N. Y., on December 22, 1906, after an illness of only two weeks of acute nephritis. He was born in Newark, N. J., and would have been 39 years of age the second of January. The year following his graduatoin he opened an office in Horseheads, N. Y., where he built up a lucrative practice. After five years he opened an office in Elmira, where at his death, he had a large practice, retaining also the office at Horseheads.

Dr. De Camp was a staunch Homœopath, and was strongly opposed to any moves that savored of diminishing the individuality of the new school of medicine and its institutions. He was prominent in his profession, being regarded as one of the most faithful, conscientious and studious of medical practitioners. He was a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Association of New York, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Unanimous Club of New York. He is survived by his wife and his mother and father, who are residents of East Orange, N. J.

Chironian Feb 1907

FRANK HURD DeCAMP, Elmira, New York, was born in Newark, New Jersey, son of Whitfield Hurd DeCamp and Emma Louise (Hurd) DeCamp. Dr. DeCamp acquired his earlier education in the Newark academy and his medical education in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. From there he graduated in 1892, and then began his professional career in Elmira, where he has since lived and practiced. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course at his alma mater. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Society, the Elmira Country Club, and of the Unanimous Club of New York city. On June 9, 1896, he married Ella Gertrude Roe.

King Vol IV

De Campos, Carlos

GRANDSON OF EX-PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL IS DEAD HERE

Dr. Carlos De Campos, Jr., grandson of a former president of Brazil and son of a former president of the Brazilian senate, died of pneumonia yesterday at the Hahnemann Hospital. He was taken ill on August 22.

He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College last May and was only 21 years old. His home in Brazil was in the province of San Paulo, and in this city he resided at 4031 Baring street.

De CAMPOS.—At Hahnemann Hospital, Sept. 11, CARLOS De CAMPOS, Jr., M. D. Friends may call at residence of Geo. M. McNulty, 551 Angora ter., Thurs. eve.

1917

[illegible] Sept. 11, FRANCIS A., husband

Obituary

DR. CARLOS DE CAMPOS, twenty-one years old, a son of a former president of the Brazilian Senate and a grandson of a former president of the Republic of Brazil, died at the Preston Apartments, Baring and Preston sts., yesterday. Death resulted from pneumonia. He was graduated last May with honors, from Hahnemann Medical College. His home was in San Paulo, Brazil. He came to this country to study medicine in 1913, at the age of seventeen. The body will be returned to his native land.

DECKER, JAMES W

Biographical Sketch.

James W. Decker, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, was born at Scranton, Pa., in 1874, and was prepared for college at the Lackawanna School. He entered Princeton University and was graduated in 1895. He then matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital and received his degree in 1898.

JAMES W. DECKER, M.D.

Dr. Decker next served as Interne at Flower Hospital for one year and after completing his service, he opened an office in this city.

In the fall of 1899, Dr. Decker was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Quiz Master in Surgery for Dr. Wilcox.

He is a member of the Ivy Club of Princeton and the Princeton Club of New York, also of the Academy of Pathological Science and the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Chironian April 28 1900

DECKER, WILLIAM MORE

WILLIAM MORE DECKER, Buffalo, New York, son of Hon. George Graham Decker and Catherine More, his wife, was born in Margaretville, Delaware county, New York, March 26, 1855. On his father's side he is of Dutch descent and on his mother's side he traces back a long Scottish ancestry to the crowned heads of Scotland and England. After graduating from Williston Seminary (where his class standing won for him the honor of an oration—"Hasty Construction"), Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1875, he was employed for the next year in his father's store in Margaretville, and in the fall of 1876 he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated in 1879, winner of the d'Korth prize for the best thesis on certain types of fever. Beginning in 1879, Dr. Decker practiced medicine in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, until about 1882, when he located at Kingston and practiced there until 1897. Then he located in Buffalo, where he now resides. Although engaged in active and general as well as hospital practice, Dr. Decker is the author of several important papers on medical topics, the inventor of several valuable surgical appliances, and founder of the hospital at Kingston, New York. For two years he was attending physician to the Erie County Hospital, and since his arrival in Buffalo he has lectured regularly to the nurses' classes at the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital on the subject of feeding of infants. Several of his surgical inventions have been patented, while as many more of the results of his surgical and mechanical ingenuity are not so protected, but all have found favor with the profession at large and are in use in hospital and general practice as well as in surgical clinics in the medical colleges. Dr. Decker is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Clinical Club of Buffalo. He also is a member of the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He married, November 22, 1887, Elizabeth M. Smith, by whom he has two children, Dorothy Stevens Decker and William More Decker, Jr.

King Vol IV

DE DERKY, FRANCIS FŒLDVAR, M. D., of Mobile, Ala., was born in Germany, on the lower Rhine, on the 11th day of June, 1833. He is a son of Johann Carl De Derky, a distinguished officer in the Prussian army from 1812 to 1815. Restless under the restraints and confined atmosphere at home, he gained the reputation of being a wild boy, and, when quite young, ran away and travelled over a great part of Europe.

At the time of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, though a mere boy, he enlisted in the insurrectionary army at Pesth, and fought with the gallant Kossuth in many battles.

He first began the study of medicine with Professor Balassa, at Pesth. During the progress of the Crimean war, in 1855, he tendered his services to England, but they were declined, as at that time they were not needed. He had become deeply interested in homœopathy, and entered assiduously into an investigation of the truths it revealed. His studies were pursued, at many times, under great difficulty and at a great personal sacrifice. In 1856, he was sent by Great Britain on board a transport to Quebec, Canada, where there was at that time no homœopathic physician. In 1857, having found his way to Ypsilanti, Mich., he began to practise homœopathy in that place. He removed thence to Chicago, where, by the advice of Drs. R. Ludlaw and E. O. Small, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, whence he graduated at its institution commencement. He removed to Quebec, Canada East, in 1861, and there became the pioneer of homœopathy, and encountered the most determined opposition from allopathic ranks; they scarcely suffered him to engage in practice at all until he became a licentiate of Canada. After a short period spent in New York city, he married, in 1866, Sarah C. Taylor, a daughter of David Taylor, of Lynn, Mass. He began to practise in New Bedford, in 1868, and in 1869, became a citizen of the United States.

After the meeting of the American Institute, in Washington, D. C., in 1872, he went to Europe, and revisited London, Paris, Bonn, Heidelberg, Vienna, Leipzig, Berlin, and many other prominent cities, as well as the renowned medical institutions of the old world.

Since his return he has practised in Mobile, Ala. He is a member of the Central Verein of Homœopathic Physicians of Germany, the Homœopathic Institute of America, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and many other smaller associations. The vast amount of adventurous experience of this distinguished physician, as well as his careful observation of the methods of practice in the best medical schools in the world, eminently fit him for the emergencies likely to arise in his varied and extending practice.

Francis Foeldvar DeDerky.

There died in Los Angeles recently, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, one of the pioneers of homœopathy in various parts of this country. Dr. F. F. DeDerky was the son of a distinguished officer in the Prussian army and was born in Germany in 1833. His early life was one of adventure, he joined the insurrectionary army in the Hungarian insurrection and fought with Kossuth in many battles. He became interested in Homœopathy early and in 1856 we find him in Quebec, in 1857 in Ypsilanti, Michigan, practicing homœopathy. He graduated from the Hahnemann College, of Chicago, in 1861, and again we find him practicing in Quebec. Soon after he removed to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and in 1872 to Mobile, Alabama, where he practiced many years. Later he removed to California, where he practiced in San Francisco, and finally in Los Angeles, where he died.

Dr. DeDerky was of that adventurous spirit which, when coupled with careful observation as in his case, eminently fitted him for extensive practice. His manner was courtly and in our intercourse with him he was the same dignified, learned and respected gentleman, no matter whether in societies, where he was always an interested participant, or in the faculty room, where his counsel was sought and freely given. Homœopathy suffers a distinct loss in Dr. DeDerky's death.

med Century Jan 1, 1901

F. F. de Derky, M.D.

Chap. 27 — P. 12.

F. F. de Den Rey,

913 Geary st. S. F. May 16th
89.

T. L. Bradford M.D.
1862 Frankford ave Phila

Dear Dr

I have received your list of Jnls by it I see that you complete Collections Sets &c. I have a lot of stray Nos & complete sets of various journals that I want to dispose of. I enclose you a list of them will you please look it over & inform me what they are worth in cash. I have some of the earliest of Hahnemann publications in German & Latin that I should wish to sell, can you dispose of them? Be good enough to let me know & I will make a list of them

Yours sincerely

F. Le Dorty.

I

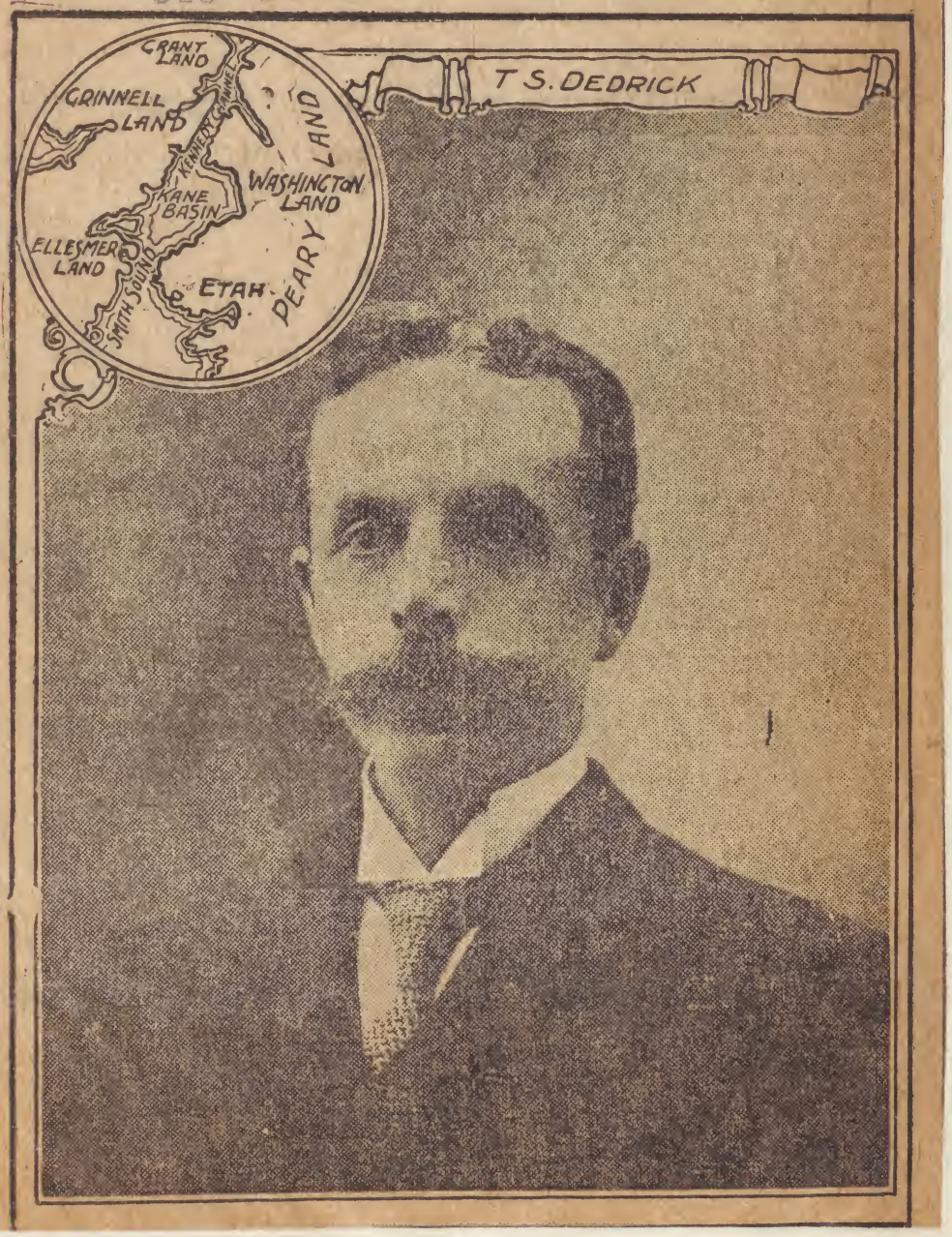
DEDRICK, THOMAS SCOTT

HOW ONE DARK CHRISTMAS WAS SPENT AT THE POLE

Phila Press

Dr. Thomas S. Dedrick, Now at St. Luke's Hospital, Rehearses a Scene of Misery in an Eskimo Village Just a Year Ago.

DEC 21 1902



Bitterly recalling a Christmas day spent in the ice fields of the far North, with none around him except Eskimos, dying of famine and disease, Dr. Thomas S. Dedrick, though still weak from an operation performed in St. Luke's Hospital, will go to his home in Washington, N. J., before Thursday so that he may play Santa Claus this year according to the merry ideal he pictured as he sat, sick, cheerless and cold, in a smoky ice-bound hut, on December 25, 1901.

Cut off from white faces, many of the hardy searchers for the Northern pole have passed their Christmas days in misery and hunger, while millions were celebrating the Christ-child's birth in the warmth of happy homes, but few have returned like Dr. Dedrick to tell the tale. And even he, on his bleak Christmas day a year ago, believed that he, like the other lost ones, was fated to fill a grave in the bosom of the ice.

How he was led to immune himself among a squalid Eskimo tribe,his strange quarrel with Lieutenant Peary, and the question of right or wrong in that controversy is not pertinent to the story. It is a tale, however, which shows that a man of culture and means, used to the best life affords, had crowded into one day of nis existence ten times as much misery as is experienced by the poverty-stricken man or woman who excites our pity.

Dr. Dedrick, reclining on a cot in St. Luke's Hospital, told the story of that terrible Christmas day as well as a sick man, wearied and worn by exposure, could.

Mention of the Christmas of 1901 caused his lips to twitch and his eye to take on a sad expression, as though he were looking again on the Eskimo .village of Anoritok, fourteen miles from Etah on the map, the settlement where he passed his baleful Winter.

"Oh, yes," he said, "it was a sad Christmas, indeed. It taught me to appreciate the joys of our great feast day, for a man, I suppose, does not realize the real beauties of such a holiday until he feels it slipping away from him, and in the place of the merriment, the laughter and the gift-giving, has starvation, disease and ghastly faces around him.

"I had gone to Anoritok, as I have already pointed out, because I believed it my duty to remain as near as possible to the Peary expedition, though its leaders wished to dispense with my services, and being buoyed up by the knowledge that I was doing what was right the hardships I was forced to undergo did not make me waver—yet I must say that when December 25, 1901, came and I could think of the merry-making that was going on back home, it made me wish that for just a few minutes I might leave that scene of suffering and get a glimpse of the joyous families back in the dear old land laughing and frolicking around the gorgeous trees and at the dining tables loaded with good, wholesome food.

"I was the only one there in Anoritok, however, who felt the loss of the merry-making. It was just the same to the Eskimos, except that there was not enough for them to eat. There was little good cheer among them, for sickness and hunger intensified their superstitions and they looked upon each other with suspicion, each with an insane feeling that the other might be a witch."

Yet grim as were his surroundings and dull to the true significance of Christmas as were the Eskimos, Dr. Dedrick did manage to play Santa Claus to them. It was only, however, in a fashion the Eskimos were unable to understand.

He had acted as physician to the tribe, as well as a medicine chest, well nigh exhausted, would permit, and when thoughts of the gift-giving back in the home land led him to think of presents for the Eskimos, he had nothing to give but his meager supply of drugs.

Even to hold holiday he could not distribute it lavishly, for the future had to be considered. So with a sparing hand he gave medicines to the sick, telling them as he did so, merely for his own pleasure, "This is Christmas." And they, before Doctor Dedrick had ceased to brood over the merry-making at home, were demanding more of his Christmas.

"Yes, it was indeed a disheartening Christmas," said Dr. Dedrick, "and I am glad that this year I am back where people know what Christmas means and able to participate in the day's celebration."

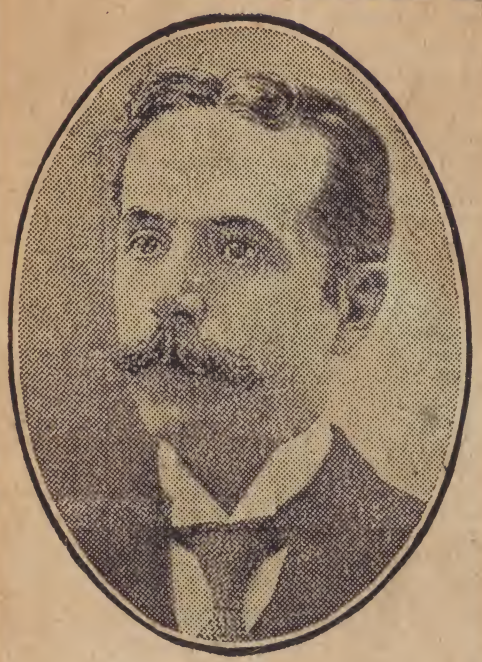
DEDRICK CHARGES PEARY WITH ALMOST INHUMAN ACTION

N American Nov 10 1902

Physician Says the Arctic Explorer Denied His Care to Dying Men.

Doctor Declares He Stayed in Frozen North Because Party Needed His Aid.

Lived Alone and Suffered Much, Excluded From the Commander's Camp.



DR. T. S. DEDRICK

Special Dispatch to The North American.

WASHINGTON, N. J., November 9.

DR. T. S. DEDRICK, who accompanied the Peary Arctic expedition, and left it while in the north, living alone among disease-stricken Eskimos for a year, enduring great hardships and suffering without aid from the exploring party, has written an official statement of the manner of his separation from the leader, his weird experiences before returning to America, and charging Peary with almost inhuman treatment and with permitting dying men to lack the medical attention which the writer wished to give them.

In brief, Dr. Dedrick says:

This statement is the only one authorized by me since the one telegraphed over my signature en route to New York a few days after my landing at Sydney. The misconstruction that the press put upon Dr. F. A. Cook's opinion as to the effects of the Arctic night upon the possibility of men living amiably together led to the false statement that I authorized Dr. Cook to explain the causes or my troubles with Mr Peary.

Dr. Cook did state that he never had any question as to my sanity, and that he never examined me in the least. He has deplored to me the rumors which grew current, and has said emphatically that he wished to do all in his power to stamp out any false impressions.

I shall not go over the circumstances of my resignation, any more than to touch on those phases which will correct the impression that I acted inconsiderately. The haze thrown upon the circumstance of my going ashore led to all kinds of surmises. Among many other things it was said: "None of the officers of the expedition had any knowledge of his intentions."

Gave Notice to Peary.

Three days previously in giving Mr. Peary my verbal resignation, and upon offering my voluntary services, I told him that if my presence was not acceptable at his headquarters I certainly should land at the nearest possible port. I said I was aware that I might be defeating my purpose in thus giving him information which he might use to thwart my plan, but that I wanted him to know my strong feeling in the matter, and also that I wanted to act openly in thus giving him notice of my intentions.

Many other reports sprang up, such as "A large depot of expedition supplies is situated

at Etah." There was not an ounce of supplies on the Greenland shore, and every one aboard knew it.

Let me review. On August 21 at the rendezvous of the two ships at Olrik's Bay, I gave my verbal resignation and proffer of voluntary services. Mr. Peary accepted the former, but wanted to deliberate over the matter. As in both instances of previous engagements (which were dropped at his request) he had accepted my voluntary services, I supposed he would now. The ships separated to meet up the shore toward Etah at Nerke. I was directed to continue on the Windward in charge of the Eskimos, he being on the Erik. On August 24 the ships met, stores were transferred and the Windward remaining, all of us proceeded on the Erik toward Cape Sabine, supposed to be reached by evening, after making a call at Etah before crossing the channel.

The Written Resignation.

My written resignation, now given Mr. Peary, embodied the following·

"You will never, by any voluntary act of mine, be deprived of my medical services, nor of a helping hand, so long as you remain in the Arctic. If I am not to remain at your headquarters you can depend upon my being at the nearest possible point that I can effect a landing and maintain life. My salary, of course, ceases from date. My full salary, $1800 per year, being due me, you will please give me an order on the Peary Arctic Club. I shall refrain from making any public comment and any private comment on the chain of circumstances leading to the rupture in our relations until we return to the States, when I shall justify my course, for the sake of my family and my honor, if I deem it necessary.

"T. S. DEDRICK,
"Assistant Surgeon."

Peary's Answer.

Within a few hours of reaching Etah I requested an answer, which was as follows:

"Your resignation of the 21st is at hand, and is accepted, to take effect on your arrival in New York, whither you will proceed on the returning Erik. On the receipt of your diaries and game lists, etc., and the medical stores now in your possession I will authorize the club to pay you the bonus of $50 per month provided in our contract for faithful service."

This ended the incident. I asked Mr. Peary how long we would anchor at Etah. He replied "A couple of hours." I asked how long it would take to cross the Sabine. He replied: "Four hours if there is no ice." We had crossed twice during the summer, free from the ice.

We were within a couple of hours of Etah. This was the only opportunity for the landing. Supper was eaten and I had time to collect my diaries and game lists, write an order to Mr. Bridgman to pay the $1800 to my wife, hastily close my mail to the States, collect my wife's letters and photographs, a sealskin coat and few things into a small bag, exchange my coat for a heavier one, ask permission of Mr. Peary to go ashore for hare seen on the beach and get in the boat which was landing an Eskimo and his effects.

Remained Ashore.

From shore I changed my mind and allowed the Eskimo to shoot a hare and kept him waiting but a minute, to send the following to the ship, along with the hare and the shotgun:

I stated in my resignation that I would

Continued on Page Six.

DR. T. S. DEDRICK IN HIS ARCTIC CLOTHES

He is the surgeon who got into trouble with Commander Peary on the last voyage to the North, and was left behind by the party, spending a year among the Esquimaux alone and undergoing great hardship. He denies that his difficulties with the explorer, financial or otherwise, have been settled.

DR. DEDRICK IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

Map of the Arctic Regions Traversed by Dr. Dedrick, and a Native Tent.

N American Sept 13 1903

SETTLED WITH PEARY? NO! SAYS DR. DEDRICK

Physician Abandoned in Frozen North by Last Expedition of Naval Officer Denies Such Report

IN A WRITTEN statement issued yesterday Dr. T. S. Dedrick denies the report that he had settled his differences with Commander Peary. The dispute between the Arctic explorer and Dr. Dedrick, who was the surgeon of his last expedition into the frozen North, was a topic of world gossip not many months ago.

The doctor accused Peary of abandoning him to his fate among the Eskimos at Cape Sabine and Peary replied that Dedrick had been mentally unbalanced by the hardships he had undergone.

Says $1800 is Still Due Him.

Dr. Dedrick is now practicing medicine in this city at Broad street and Allegheny avenue. This is his statement:

I wish to state emphatically that the differences between Mr. Peary and myself have not been settled. The surmise that money due me had been paid is incorrect. There is still due me $1800, or more, for services rendered, of which Mr. Peary, in his acceptance of my resignation, says:

"On the receipt of your diaries, notes, game lists, etc., now in your possession, I will authorize the club to pay you the bonus of $50 a month provided in our contract for faithful service."

I turned in these papers. Then, upon his refusal of my voluntary services, because I chose to remain within reach of his headquarters so that the men in the Arctic might have a chance for medical aid, instead of availing myself of his directions to return on the supply ship about to sail, the puerile argument, imperfectly hiding a malicious motive, was now advanced that the money would now be refused me.

Inhuman Treatment Alleged.

The payment of money due me would settle financial differences, but would not condone the inhuman conduct which followed:

1. A supply ship steaming away from a man isolated from civilization and with no supplies whatever, with the announcement: "Not one ounce of food will be given you."

2. After crossing the dangerous channel by sledge in the midwinter darkness of January 6, to have one's medical services refused, although 33 1-3 per cent. of the party had died in the fall months; ordered away without an inquiry as to one's health or the proffer of a page of reading matter or any supplies.

3. The refusal on February 2 of my request for a few pounds of food (to vary the year's diet of nothing but the meat secured by the Eskimos, largely seal, or walrus, and generally "loud"), my request ending with a plea for a few pounds of coffee, without sugar or milk, if he could not let me have anything else. The courteously-worded refusal on the plea of having nothing to spare, belied by constant unnecessary gifts of food to Eskimos in the very settlement where I lived.

His Services Rejected.

4. His personal refusal at his headquarters upon his return from his northern trip to allow me to treat a native member of his party invalided with abscesses unless I had brought dressings across the channel with me (I having none, of course).

5. His brutal reply to my note of January 14:

"I am not interested in your movements as long as you keep completely away from me and my stations."

I had written: "You have only to let me know in case my services are required by you. I shall remain here, directly across the channel, until you leave Sabine, unless driven away by scarcity of natives or food."

Such and allied actions could not be condoned by merely paying the money due me, so that the report of a settlement of our differences is absurd.

In some countries a government official guilty of such conduct to a countryman would have the country's insignia stripped from his shoulders.

Insanity Not Likely.

Dr. Dedrick was asked if Arctic conditions are likely to unhinge the reason of one unaccustomed to them. He replied:

Where a ship was drifting in the ice, during one or more years and not in the security of a harbor, where outdoor life and field work were impossible, such effects might show themselves. In some of the earlier expeditions, where the awe and dread of the Arctic depressed the men, many of whom were ignorant seamen, this effect was noticed. The same in the Antarctic even in recent years.

But with a man of ordinary intelligence, who is given a reasonable amount of work, such as to cause him to take an interest, it would play no important part. Many a young man in the city to-day, with few or no friends, can experience, even in the throng, as much lonesomeness as a man feels in the North.

Believes Pole Will be Reached.

Dr. Dedrick refuses to discuss the proposed expedition of Commander Peary, but contents himself with reviewing the Arctic voyages that have preceded it and drawing lessons from them.

He is confident that the North Pole will be reached within a few years and is pursuing studies of the country and its inhabitants, its animals and its geology with a view to taking an expedition of his own there some day.

He says the pole can be reached by a comparatively small outlay of money if the party is willing to stay in the Arctic a year or two longer, and adds:

There are certain commercial products which would help to defray the expenses of an economical expedition. Just as tourists are now carried by steamships to glacier-covered Spitzbergen, so tourists and sportsmen will one day visit the portals of the Arctic on the American side, thus furnishing another source of revenue.

Aside from the attempt upon the pole, much Arctic work remains to be accomplished; unknown shores to be delineated, any one of a number of scientific subjects to be investigated, and last, but not least, further ethnological studies among the isolated, interesting Northern Esquimaux to be pursued.

Much of this latter work, if indeed, not a siege upon the pole itself, could find a hundred backers in any of our large cities, to whom the expense would be a mere bagatelle.

The mere matter of collecting animal life, both from land and sea, for stocking our public museums and parks, is not a trifling feature.

There are a number of survivors of different expeditions who are capable of doing good work in the North, and the history of the past shows that men without experience have accomplished some of the most wonderful results in that region.

PEARY THREATENED TO MAROON ME IN THE ARCTIC,

—DR. DEDRICK.

N Y American Nov 10 1902

EXPLORER LEFT ESKIMOS TO DIE.

So Declares the Physician In a Public Statement, Also Asserting That His Salary Was Cut Off by Superior

HIS OWN MOTIVES PURE AS SNOW, HE SAYS

Dr. T. S. Dedrick, whose resignation from the Peary Arctic expedition in 1901 at barren Etah in the far North caused such widespread attention and rumors almost without end, has just issued another statement, the second since his return on the Windward from the North. Dr. Dedrick after leaving the Arctic steamer Erik at Etah, remained there for a year, spending the Winter among the Eskimos. Just why he resigned from the expedition at all has never been explained.

The Doctor's first statement was made, he said, to contradict false reports. The present statement dwells on these points:

That Dr. Dedrick, while resigning, tendered the use of his professional services at any time; that he declared his intention not to leave the Arctic as long as the expedition remained and that he would remain within call should surgical or medical aid be needed.

That he remained at Etah because it was within call of Cape Sabine; that Lieutenant Peary did not call for his aid, even when men were ill and dying, and that he sent a scornful letter when Dr. Dedrick asked for medicines for ill Eskimos, intimating that the doctor wanted the medicines for himself.

In reply to a request that the Lieutenant sell him provisions, the Doctor declares he received four two-ounce jars of extract of beef and a little salt, which he returned.

In the whole statement, however, there is not a word that explains why the doctor and Lieutenant Peary differed—why Dr. Dedrick left the expedition. Here is the statement:

Three days previous to giving Mr. Peary my verbal resignation, and upon offering my voluntary services, I told him that if my presence was not acceptable at his headquarters I certainly should land at the nearest possible point. I said I was aware that I might be defeating my purpose in thus giving him information which he might use to thwart my plan, but that I wanted him to know my strong feeling in the matter and also that I wanted to act openly in thus giving him notice.

No Food at Etah.

Many other reports sprang up, such as: "A large depot of expedition supplies is situated at Etah." There was not an ounce of supplies on the Greenland shore, and every one aboard knew it.

Let me review: On August 21st at the rendezvous of the two ships at Olrik's Bay, I gave my verbal resignation and proffer of voluntary services. Mr. Peary accepted the former, but wanted to deliberate. As in both instances of previous resignations (which were dropped at his request) he had accepted my voluntary services, I supposed he would now.

The ships separated to meet up shore toward Etah at Nerke. I was directed to continue on the Windward in charge of the Eskimos, he being on the Erik.

On the 24th the ships met, stores were transferred and, the Windward remaining, all of us proceeded on the Erik toward Cape Sabine, supposed to be reached by evening, after making a call at Etah before crossing the channel. My written resignation given Mr. Peary embodied the following:

"You will never by any voluntary act of mine be deprived of my medical services, nor of a helping hand so long as you remain in the Arctic. If I am not to remain at your headquarters, you can depend on my being at the nearest possible point that I can effect a landing and maintain life. My salary, of course, ceases from date. My full salary, $1,800 per year being due me, you will please give me an order on the Peary Arctic Club. I shall refrain from making any public or private comment on the chain of circumstances leading to the rupture in our relations until we return to the States, when I shall justify my course, for the sake of my family and my honor, if I deem it necessary."

"T. S. DEDRICK,
"Assistant and Surgeon."

Within a few hours of reaching Etah I requested an answer, which was as follows:

"Your resignation of the 21st is at hand, and is accepted to take effect on our arrival in New York, whither you will proceed on the returning Erik. On the receipt of your diaries and game lists, etc., and the medical stores now in your possession, I will authorize the club to pay you the bonus of $50 per month provided in our contract for faithful service."

This ended the incident. I asked Mr. Peary how long we would anchor at Etah. He replied, "A couple of hours." I asked how long it would take to cross the Sabine. He replied: "Four hours if there is no ice." (We had crossed twice during the Summer free from ice.)

Seized the Opportunity.

We were within a couple of hours of Etah. This was the only opportunity for the landing. Supper was eaten and I had time to collect my diaries and game lists, write an order to Mr. Bridgman to pay the $1,800 to my wife, hastily close my mail to the States, collect my wife's letters and photographs, a sealskin coat and a few things into a small bag, exchange my coat for a heavier one, ask permission of Mr. Peary to go ashore for hare seen on the beach and get in the boat which was landing an Eskimo and his effects.

From shore I changed my mind and allowed the Eskimo to shoot a hare and kept him waiting but a minute, to send the following to the ship along with the hare and the shotgun:

"I stated in my resignation that I would remain at the nearest point possible to your headquarters so as to be within your reach in case my medical services are needed. I would willingly stay at Sabine, but if I were not allowed to do so, the ship might frustrate my plan of landing in the settlements. This place is near Anoritok. At that place I can come to Sabine after the middle of November. I certainly shall never voluntarily leave the Arctic until this expedition ends. I don't feel like going ashore at your house and defying any one to put me aboard. I would rather be within easy reach as I would be at Sabine. The staying on this side is the next best thing I can do. I assure you of my honest intention to do my duty in this matter, and that is not to desert human beings who came North expecting that a physician would be with them. If I remain at Anoritok, I shall call at Sabine as soon as possible and tender my offer of medical services."

The matter was turned over by Mr. Peary to Mr. Bridgman, commander of the relief vessel, who when he failed to move me in my purpose said: "You understand that you will not be given one ounce of food from this ship." Nor was I. I was also told that the $1,800 bonus which had been acknowledged due me was now declared forfeited.

C. F. Wyckoff, one of the Summer excursionists on the relief ship, furnished me with his own rifle and some cartridges.

Upon the ship sailing I left Etah in two days and went overland twenty-five miles to Anoritok. January 6 I crossed to Sabine in the dark with Eskimo guides. Thirty-two per cent. of the party had died during the Fall—one half of the Eskimo men. Mr. Peary refused my services and ordered me to take all my effects from Sabine and not to come back again, saying: "If you feel it your duty to remain North that is an affair entirely your own."

January 14th I wrote to Peary from Cape Sabine, asking for medicine for an Eskimo

DEDRICK

who was a member of our party the first year. I stated that an epidemic of scarlet rash had attacked the settlements of Kockan and Anoritok, and said, "You have only to let me know in case my services are required by you. I shall remain here until you leave Sabine unless driven away by scracity of natives or food."

I received the following reply:

"It is not necessary for you to ask for medicine in behalf of the Eskimos. Any medicine that I can spare will be sent just as quickly if you say outright that you want them for yourself.

I will relieve your anxiety about Ahmadagibsu by saying that I am not likely to press him into service, and you therefore will not be under the necessity of seeking a new host. I am not interested in your movements, as long as you keep completely away from me and my stations."

DIEDRICK,

ER 12, 1928.

DR. T. S. DEDRICK DEAD IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL

Surgeon of Schoolship Newport Had Been Member of Peary's Arctic Expedition.

A cablegram to Dr. William C. Crezeling of Washington, N. J., told of the death, at the British Memorial Hospital in Marseilles, France, of Dr. Thomas S. Dedrick, surgeon of the United States Schoolship Newport, a member of Admiral Peary's arctic expedition in 1898, and for many years a practicing physician in Washington.

Dr! Dedrick suffered an attack of pneumonia last May at his home but was sufficiently recovered to sail on the Newport in July for a Mediteranean cruise. He was taken ill again aboard ship and left it at Marseilles. His wife, who was in Cologne, Germany, when to Marseilles to be with her husband.

Mrs. Dedrick, when her husband improved, left him and returned to her home in New Jersey about two weeks ago. Dr. Dedrick was 62 years old. In addition to his wife, Henry Dedrick of Detroit and Abraham Dedrick of Bridgeport, Conn., his brothers, survive him.

Born in Milford and a graduate of Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphi, he was a member of the Arctic Club of New York and a honorary member of the Kiwanis Club of Easton, Pa. Dr. Dedrick was a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Scott Dedrick, Washington, N. J.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1896; Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1904; member of the Medical Society of New Jersey; aged 62; died September 3, at the British Memorial Hospital, Marseilles, France, of empyema following lobar pneumonia. 1928.

Worl

"Circulation Books Open t

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1901.

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DR. DIEDRICK ABANDONED IN FROZEN NO
AFTER STRANGE QUARRELS WITH L

MAP OF ARCTIC REGION SHOWING ETAH, WHERE DOCTOR DIEDRICK WAS MAROONED.

DEETRICK, JOHN

JOHN DEETRICK, Youngstown, Ohio, the first physician and surgeon of that city who resected half of the lower maxillary, to perform ovariotomy, removal of the parotid gland, Caesarian section, to remove tumor from the brain, and who introduced a new method of amputation at the ankle joint, is a native of Saxonburgh, Butler county, Pennsylvania, born March 3, 1845, son of Jonas Deetrick and Ann Jane Smith, his wife. Dr. Deetrick's granduncle—Dr. Deadrick of Tennessee—in 1810 resected the lower maxillary, the first case of its kind on record. Admiral von Dieterich of the German navy is a distant relative of Dr. Deetrick, and Col. James Walker of His Majesty King George's Royal Dragoons, was his great-grandfather. His maternal grandmother, Mary Walker Smith, and her daughter, Ann Jane Smith (the doctor's mother) came to America from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1823. Dr. Deetrick acquired his elementary education in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh, and later took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. R. C. McClelland. He entered as a student Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and from thence transferred his attendance to Cleveland Homœopathic College. Still later he attended upon the courses of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in 1875; ad eundem degree, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1881. Dr. Deetrick began practice in Youngstown, where he still lives, and where in connection with a busy professional life of thirty years he has served as consulting and operating surgeon to the Youngstown City Hospital and also to the Mahoning Valley Hospital at Youngstown, and also as member of the medical and surgical board (examination board) of the city of Washington, D. C., 1877. He is a member of the Sharpsburg and Etna (Pennsylvania) Medical Society, the Alleghany County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Eastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, and is its ex-vice-president. Dr. Deetrick married, November 4, 1869, Mary E. Park, by whom he has two children—James Wilbert Deetrick and Anna Viola Deetrick-Duncan. King Vol IV

DE FRIEZ, WILLIAM PEABODY

DEFRIEZ, W P

W. P. DEFRIEZ, M. D.,
537 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLINE.
OFFICE HOURS:
UNTIL 8.30 A. M. 2-4 P. M.
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

TELEPHONE BROOKLINE 9.

Jan. 5. 1907

Dr. J. L. Bradford
Philadelphia, Penn.,

Dear Doctor:

Will you tell me where I can find a complete account of the Austrian proving and all that relates to the same if printed?

Yours fraternally
W. P. Defriez

W. P. DEFRIEZ, M. D.,
537 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLINE.
OFFICE HOURS:
UNTIL 8.30 A. M. 2-4 P. M.
SUNDAY- [illegible]

TELEPHONE BROOKLINE 9.

Jan. 5. 1907

WILLIAM PEABODY DEFRIEZ, M.D.
537 Washington Street,
Brookline, Massachusetts.

Dear Doctor Bradford.

If you have a copy of Dudgeon's Lect- on Homoeopathy would you kindly send it to me? I [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible]

Yours truly
W. P. Defriez

July 21. 1903

WILLIAM PEABODY DEFRIEZ, M.D.
537 Washington Street,
Brookline, Massachusetts.

Dear Doctor Bradford.

I want to thank you for your splendid article in the Hosm. Record. Such warning is timely and needed. I read the article to the Students of Boston University and I am sure it is needed in that institution —

I want to know if you
have the North Am Journal
of Homoeopathy - 1879.
I want to find an article
in the 4th number en-
titled The Three Precautionary
Rules of Hahnemann - by
Bonninghausen - if you have
it kindly send me and I
will remit -

Yours fraternally
W. P. Dewey

ERNEST BRUNO DE GERSDORFF, M.D.

"Es ist bestimmt, in Gottes Rath,
Dass man vom Liebsten was man hat
Muss scheiden."

THE subject of this memoir was born in Esmarch, Germany, July 18, 1820. He received his education at Jena, and was graduated in medicine at Leipsic in 1846. His father, Augustus von Gersdorff, filled the honorable position of judge at the court of Saxe Weimar for fifty years. He was also a warm friend of Samuel Hahnemann.

Dr. de Gersdorff came to this country immediately after his graduation, on account of political troubles in his native country, as well as the deep regard he felt for republican institutions.

Dr. de Gersdorff's father being a warm friend of Samuel Hahnemann, who at one time, by his skill and care, saved young De Gersdorff's life, will account for his tendency toward homœopathy, of which system he has ever been a truthful practitioner. His first field of professional labor was in Bethlehem, Penn., where he resided a few months; then he came to Boston. While here, the influence of the Hon. Alpheus Hardy induced him to locate in Andover, Mass. In 1849 he removed to Salem, where he became deservedly popular, and secured the good-will of a very large patronage. Here, also, he married Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Dr. George Choat. In 1865 he went abroad. After remaining nearly two years in his native country, he returned, and made the city of Boston his future home. Dr. de Gersdorff occupied many positions of honor. He was attached to the staff of the Boston University School of Medicine, as professor of pathology and therapeutics, from its organization to his death.

He was an influential member of the Orpheus Society, and was possessed of unusual accomplishments in music and art. His death, which occurred on Thursday, June 28, 1883, at the residence of his brother-in-law Dr. G. S. Choat, in Pleasantville, N.Y., was caused by carcinoma of the lungs. The disease first developed itself about a year ago, after a severe professional exposure. It appeared on his tongue, but was successfully removed by surgical operations. Up to within a few weeks of his death, he attended to his professional

Boston 136 Boylston St
Jan 9. 1872

S. H. Bl. Smith
D. S.

Accd. to request I send the following notes:

Full name:
Ernst Bruno de Gersdorff
Graduated at University of Jena, Germany
as M. D. in the year 1846
My present address is 136 Boylston St
Boston Mass.
where I have resided since Dec 1868
Previous to that time I practised at Andover Mass
until 1849, Bethlehem Pa until 1850 and
Salem Mass until March 1868
I began to practice Homœopathy in the year
1847 in Andover Mass.

Yours Truly
E. B. de Gersdorff

and collegiate duties; but about two weeks ago he went to Pleasantville for a season of rest.

His wife and two sons remain here, to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

In his official and social relations with this society, he was ever gentlemanly, courteous, but decided in his opinions, which were always suggestive and practical.

His funeral was held on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Arlington-street Church, Boston; and he was buried at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem.

Before the funeral services, members of the faculty of Boston University School of Medicine, of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, assembled in the vestry of the church.

Dr. I. T. Talbot, dean of the faculty, addressed them as follows: —

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"Ein Held aus der Fremde, gar kühn."

"Ade, ade, ade!
Ja, Scheiden und Meiden thut Weh!"

ERNST BRUNO DE GERSDORFF, M. D.

DIED on Thursday, June 28, 1883, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. G. S. C. Choate, in Pleasantville, N. Y. He was born in Eisenach, Germany, July 18, 1820, and was the son of August von Gersdorff, one of the ablest and most respected members of the court of Saxe-Weimar, where he filled the position of a judge for fifty years. Dr. de Gersdorff was educated at Jena, and graduated in medicine at Leipsic in 1846. Partly because of the political troubles of the time in his native country, and partly because of the deep love he felt for republican institutions, he came to this country immediately after his graduation. His father was a warm friend of Samuel Hahnemann, and at one time young De Gersdorff's life was saved through Hahnemann's skill and care. Naturally his professional attention was turned toward homœopathy, and he became an earnest student and practitioner of that system. When he reached this country, he first settled at Bethlehem, Pa, where, after remaining a few months, he came to Boston, and through the influence of Hon Alpheus Hardy he was induced to settle in Andover, Mass. Here he practised till 1849, and then went to Salem, where he built up a large practice and was deservedly popular. While in Salem he married Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Dr. George Choate. In 1865 he left Salem, and after spending nearly two years in his native country settled in Boston, and made this city his home up to the time of his death. Dr. de Gersdorff occupied many prominent positions. When the Boston University School of Medicine was established in 1873, he was called to the chair of pathology and therapeuties, and held the position at the time of his demise. He was an influential member of the Orpheus Society, and was possessed of unusual accomplishments in music and art. Death was caused by carcinoma of the lungs. The disease first developed itself about a year ago after a severe professional exposure. It appeared on his tongue, but was successfully removed by surgical operations. Up to within a few weeks of his death he attended to his professional and collegiate duties, but about two weeks ago he went to Pleasantville for a season of rest. He leaves a widow and two sons. His funeral was held on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Arlington Street Church, Boston, and he was buried at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem.

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N.E.Med.Gaz.V.18.p 221.
Same article quoted in Trans. A. I. H. 1884

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DEHOFF, JOHN W

JOHN WESLEY DEHOFF, York, Pennsylvania, was born in 1848 in Carroll county, Maryland, and was prepared and equipped for the duties of his profession at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received in 1876 the degree of M. D. He is professor of obstetrics at the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Goodno Society and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He also is an honorary member of the Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

Jno W. Bishop W D
Bacteriologist

DELABARRE, WALTER EDWARD

WALTER EDWARD DELABARRE, White Plains, New York, born Blackstone, Mass., June 14, 1858; graduated A. B., Brown University, 1880; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1891; post-graduate courses, New York Post-Graduate School and New York Ophthalmic Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; medical director Rosemont Springs Sanitarium.

DELAMATER, NICHOLAS B

Dr. N. B. Delamater.

The handsome face which is made the frontispiece of the MEDICAL CURRENT for this month is well known to the larger part of the Homœopathic physicians of this country and a goodly number across the sea. Nicholas B. Delamater is one of the few men who have risen to fame by their own personal efforts and has at the same time avoided the unpleasant occurence of meeting with jealous opposition. Dr. Delamater is professor of nervous diseases in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, which chair he has filled since its organization. His success is marvellous and today he stands among the leading men in this difficult branch of the science of medicine. Dr. Delamater is the young physician's friend. At all times he is ready to extend them a helping hand and out of his storehouse of experience gives as freely as water runs. We are glad to count him as a friend, for he has proved one, "without variableness or shadow of turning."

A few years ago he broke down from over-work and found it necessary to quit until he had fully recuperated. An absence from home for a period of many months restored him to his old time vigor and he is as hard at work as ever. We trust that when the summons comes to our friend it will be when the scriptural length has long been passed.

Med Current June 1895

NICHOLAS B. DELAMATER, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Guilderland Center, Albany county, New York, February 21, 1847, son of Dr. Ira March and Elizabeth (Beebe) De La Mater, and grandson of Peter De La Mater, M. D. He is of French and Holland descent, and the family, founded in America in 1700, was represented in the revolutionary war. He attended the public schools and Albany Academy. He acquired his professional education in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1873. Since graduation Dr. Delamater has practiced in Chicago. He was lecturer on botany and pharmacology in his alma mater, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1873, and in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College was lecturer on electro-therapeutics in 1876, on mental and nervous diseases in 1878, and professor of mental and nervous diseases in 1884. During the history of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College Dr. Delamater has been its chief figure in all details of its education and business management, although he has always refused to accept the office of president. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Memorial Baptist church, and is a Mason, 32d degree. He married, November 3, 1870, Ella J. Link.

King Vol IV

PROF. NICHOLAS B. DELAMATER, A. M., M. D.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DELAP, S C

MRS. MARION DELAP, wife of S. C. Delap, M.D., died in Philadelphia, November 7, 1894, of hydrothorax, as a result of pseudo-medical incompetency and a failure to remove the effusion. Owing to a desire to investigate the claims of "magnetic" healing, her life was sacrificed by the grossest incompetency of charlatanism, her friends being powerless in their anxious desire to avert the generally predicted result. For many years she had been a sufferer from mitral regurgitation.

Mrs. Delap was on a visit east to see her parents and friends, and had set November 7th as the day upon which she would begin her homeward journey.

Mrs. Delap was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania; was a graduate of the State Normal school at Mansfield, Pa., and later a graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory. She had been an efficient teacher in the public schools, the Indiana, Pa., State Normal School and the Kansas State Normal School, occupying these positions in association with her husband. She was always an interested worker in reform movements that had especially in view the bettering of her sex; not of the type that seeks the ballot as the *ultima Thule*, but of that larger and better class that are not weary of woman's work and clamoring for entry into masculine pursuits, but who make themselves loved by enemies as well as friends by their refined manners and womanly ways, and have for a greater object the moral and intellectual advancement of womanhood. She recognized the fact that when woman is inferior it is because of ignorance and superstition, and not because she does not vote at presidential elections. She will be missed not only by her immediate family, of which she leaves a husband and two sons aged respectivly ten and twelve years, but by a large circle of intellectual friends.

Mrs. Delap was nearly forty-eight years old. It was her frequently expressed wish that her remains be cremated, but, in deference to her father's wishes, she was buried at New London, Pa., her former home.

The life of Mrs. Delap was a most active and busy one. She had an indomitable will and the intensity of her energy surprised her friends. With such a disposition, her heart lesion was a source of continual annoyance and greatly hindered her in the execution of her projects. It was this persistent interference with her plans that led her to the investigation of spiritualism and a mountebank practice in the hope of restoration to health. The medical fraternity could promise no cure, but quacks were ever ready to promise everything. An autopsy demonstrated the fraud of pretenders and the correctness of all intelligent medical opinions. There was no

ultimate cure for an obliterated mitral valve and a calcareous auriculo-ventricular opening.

She was always frank and honest in all her opinions and acts, and a dishonorable purpose never actuated her for a single moment. Her life was largely given to the welfare of others, and while she did not view the future from the Christian standpoint, she always claimed that whatever it be, her rights to happiness were as good as those of any of her solicitous friends.

Med Arena Dec 1894

DE LAUREAL, GEORGE RENE

GEORGE RENE De LAUREAL, Broussard, Louisiana, is a native of St. Martinville, La.; graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1891; did post-graduate work in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New Orleans, La., 1901; was president Lafayette Parish board of health, 1902-03.

DELAVAN, JOHN SAVAGE, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., on October 18th, 1840. He is the son of the late Edward C. and Abbey S. Delavan. He received a first-class education. As a boy he attended Charlier Institute, N. Y., and on leaving that establishment, he proceeded to Union College, Schenectady. His general education completed, and having chosen medicine for a profession, he at once commenced its study. Having passed through the usual preliminary tutelage under a physician, he entered Albany Medical College, observed the regular course, and graduated from that institution with marked credit, in 1861.

Immediately after graduating, he began the practice of his profession, adopting homœopathy as the law of cure, having previously investigated its principles and proved their truth. For neary two years he served in the Army, part of the time at the Hospital in Washington, and the remainder in the field as First Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Connecticut Artillery. On leaving the army, he settled down to practise in New York State, and subsequently spent two years in Europe, during which time he studied carefully in some of the principal cities in Great Britain and on the continent, laying up a store of professional experience of the utmost value. He is now settled in Washington, where he is rapidly building up an excellent connection.

In 1866, Dr. Delavan was elected Treasurer of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and held the position to the great advantage of the association for one year.

Dr. Delavan was married, in 1861, to Helen, daughter of Hon. A. D. Robinson, of Albany.

An accomplished physician, careful and attentive to all the details of his profession, an earnest student, a courteous and genial gentleman, Dr. Delavan is destined to occupy a high rank in the profession.

OBITUARY.

N Y Hom Times Sept 1885

J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, M.D.

WE have seldom been so startled and pained as on reading the brief telegraphic dispatch, in a morning paper, that Dr. J. Savage Delavan was drowned in Saranac Lake. For years Dr. Delavan had been accustomed to pass his summer vacations in the Adirondacks, and on the morning of the 7th of August was engaged in fishing, in company with his wife, and a guide who had been with him on these excursions for many years. Standing up to shoot at a hawk, the recoil of the gun threw him from his balance, and, in seeking to regain his position, upset the boat and all were plunged into the water. Mrs. Delavan owed her life to her having become entangled in the fishing tackle, which held her to the capsized boat, where she remained in the intensely cold water nine hours before she was rescued.

Dr. Delavan was but forty-five years of age at the time of his death, but he left a record of able and conscientious work such as is seldom crowded into a life of longer duration. He studied medicine in the office of Drs. H. D. Paine and J. W. Cox, of Albany, and was graduated from the Albany Medical School, in 1861, being the essayist of his class. Subsequent to his graduation he pursued special courses of study in Paris. Dr. Delavan held the position of surgeon in the U. S. Army in the civil war, a portion of the time being connected with the Harwood Hospital, in Washington. He participated in active service in all the battles before Petersburg during the last year of the war, and was present at the surrender of Fort Fisher. He was one of the first to receive the appointment of Pension Examining Surgeon, which he held for two years. After four years' sojourn in Switzerland, one year of which he acted as Vice-Consul, he returned to Albany, and entered into active practice. His intelligent, energetic work as one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Health, to which he was twice appointed by the Governor, is too well known, through his public labors and his scholarly and scientific papers, many of which were published in this journal, to be recapitulated here. Of a generous, unselfish nature, thoroughly honest and painstaking in his work, with broad, liberal views and rare intellectual culture, he was a brilliant leader among the advanced thinkers in the great field of medical truth.

JOHN SAVAGE DELAVAN, M.D.

Was the son of Edward C. Delavan, the temperance reformer. He was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., October 18, 1840. He studied medicine with Drs. Henry D. Paine and Jas. W. Cox, of Albany, graduated at the Albany Medical College, December 23, 1861, and afterward pursued special studies at Paris. He returned to Albany in 1862 and entered into partnership with Dr. J. W. Cox. In 1863 he enlisted in the army, served two years as assistant surgeon, and returned to Albany in 1865. He was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, which position he held two years. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Dr. L. M. Pratt, which continued till his removal to Washington, D. C., in 1870. In 1872 he took up his residence in Geneva, Switzerland, where he lived four years, one of which he spent as United States Vice Consul. On returning to Albany in 1879 he resumed practice with Dr. Pratt. He joined the Institute in 1869, at the session held in Boston. He was drowned August 7, 1885. 1893

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1895.

Dr. John S. Delvan graduated from the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1865, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in Albany the same year. He formed a partnership with Dr. James W. Cox, which continued two years. Dr. Delvan subsequently entered into partnership with Dr. L. M. Pratt. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1870, thence, in 1875, to Geneva, Switzerland, where he now resides and is engaged in general practice.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is John Savage Delavan
I graduated at Albany Medical College, in the year 1862
My present address is Albany county of Albany
State of New York where I have resided since 1859
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1862 at Albany

I am a member of the Am. Ins. Hom.

The following resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Delavan were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Medical Society of Northern New York have learned with deep sorrow of the death of an honored associate, Dr. J. S. Delavan.

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation the medical profession has lost one of its brightest and most successful representatives; and the public a sagacious counsellor, and a prudent and eminently successful physician.

Resolved, That by his genial and courteous manners, and his noble qualities of heart and mind, his desire to promote every effort which has for its object the alleviation of human suffering, his whole-souled devotion to the interests of medical science, his name has been placed high on the roll of the best representatives of the medical profession. Adopted.

The new members elected were: Drs. Herman Bendell, of Albany, D. T. Pierce, of Argyle, Washington County, R. B. Sullivan, of Albany, and J. A. Rich, of Pittstown, Rensselaer County.

The secretary read a number of letters from members regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the society will be held at Albany, on the first Wednesday in October.

H. M. Paine, Sec'y pro tem.

Death of Dr. J. Savage Delavan.—Dr. J. Savage Delavan was drowned while hunting in Tupper's Lake, in the Adirondacks, on August 7th, 1885. While in the boat, he rose and fired at a hawk. The gun being heavily loaded kicked, and, as the doctor changed his position, the boat capsized and threw him over into the lake, along with Mrs. Delavan and the guide. The doctor and the guide were drowned. Mrs. Delavan was rescued after being nine hours in the water.

Dr. J. Savage Delavan was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, October 18th, 1840, and was consequently in the 45th year of his age. He was the second son of Edward C Delavan, the American temperance reformer, who built the Delavan House as a temperance house, who became a distinguished editor and speaker on temperance, and who died in this city in January, 1871. Young Delavan attended the Albany academy and educational institutions in Sing Sing and New York. In 1857, he went to Union college and studied awhile, but did not graduate. He determined on the practice of medicine as a profession, and, entering the Albany Medical college, duly graduated in 1861, being the essayist of his class. While there he studied also in the offices of Drs. Paine and Cox. Subsequent to graduation he pursued a special course of study in Paris. On his return to Albany in 1862, he entered into partnership with Dr. J. W. Cox, remaining with him one year. The rebellion having meanwhile broken out, he gave up his practice, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Connecticut Artillery, serving as such with distinction and credit. He was appointed a member of the surgical staff of Harewood Hospital at Washington, and saw active service in all the battles around Petersburg, Va., during the last year of the war. At the close, he became pension examining surgeon, being one of the first to receive this appointment. He held the office for two terms. In 1868, he entered into partnership with Dr. L. M. Pratt, in this city, and they practiced together until 1870, when Dr Pratt moved to Washington. In 1872, he went to Geneva, Switzerland, where he resided four years, serving as United States vice consul during one year. In 1879, he returned to Albany and again entered into partnership with Dr. Pratt. This was dissolved in 1881. He was far advanced in the various bodies of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1861 to Miss Helen M. Robinson, a daughter of Judge Albert D. Robinson, late of this city. Dr. Delavan was one of the founders

of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, having united with it during the first year of its existence. He was elected president of the society in 1866; was appointed a delegate from it to the State Homœopathic Medical Society, holding the office from 1866 to 1879, and was elected a permanent member thereof in 1871. During his absence in Europe, Dr. Delavan was elected an honorary member of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society. He was an earnest worker in the profession. By voice and pen he greatly contributed to the interest of the stated meetings of the society. He presented and read a number of papers of practical value, several of which were published subsequently in medical journals. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, resigning therefrom during the current year. He became identified with the work and purposes of the American Public Health Association in 1881, and was still a member at the time of his death. On the organization of the State Board of Health in 1880, Dr. Delavan became a member, being one of the three commissioners appointed by the governor, and the homœopathic representative thereon. In 1884, upon the expiration of his term, he was reappointed to fill the position he had so faithfully discharged. His work on the board was of the highest character, and his services as chairman of the Committee on Nuisances were warmly commended. Dr. Delavan, at the time of his death, was engaged in a general practice, obstetrics and gynæcology being his specialties. Dr. Delavan stood in the front rank of his profession in the community. He was possessed of a noble, generous character, and personal traits which made him very popular with his patients as well as with those who had no occasion for the exercise of his professional skill and knowledge.

A special meeting of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society was held, on Saturday, August 8th, to take action regarding the death of Dr Delavan.

Remarks were made by the President, Dr. Waldo, and by Drs. Pratt, Reynolds and Paine.

Dr. Paine presented and read a biographical sketch of Dr. Delavan. He then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society have learned with deepest sorrow and regret of the sudden death of Dr. J. S. Delavan, one of its founders and one of its most devoted and earnest supporters.

Resolved, That we hereby signify the sense of the great loss which we have sustained in the death of our esteemed colleague, and give expression to the high appreciation of his valued services to the medical profession, of which he was an honored and useful member, and to the homœopathic school, of which he was an able and distinguished representative.

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation we have been deprived of a member whose quick perceptions, sound and reliable suggestions and rich experience, rendered him a safe and valued associate; and the sick and suffering, a friend and counsellor whose benignant presence will not be readily replaced or supplied.

Resolved, That while his sterling good sense; his manly and generous impulses, his affable, genial and social qualities of heart and mind endeared him to the public, he was also held in high esteem by his medical associates on account of his careful regard for the courtesies and amenities of professional fellowship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this society, and be published in the daily press.

OBITUARY.

J. S. DELAVAN, M. D. This brief sketch is taken from the Albany Argus, kindly sent us by Dr. Paine. Saturday morning, Aug. 7th, Dr. Delavan, wife and guide, started on a fishing excursion to Hawk Bay, Tupper's Lake. As they were returning for dinner the doctor partly stood up in the boat and fired at a large hawk. The gun being heavily loaded the recoil was so violent as to capsize the boat, throwing the entire party into the water. The doctor sank and never came to the surface, the guide was drowned and Mrs. Delavan clinging to the bottom of the boat was rescued about nine o'clock at night, after being in the water nine hours. The bodies were found the next day.

Dr. John Savage Delavan, was a son of the late E. C. Delavan, of Albany. He was born at Ballston, Saratogo Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1840. He married in 1861, Helen Robinson, daughter of the late Hon. A. D. Robinson of Washington, D. C., formerly county judge of Albany. He pursued preparatory studies at the academy at Albany; Churchill's military institute at Sing Sing; Charlier Institute New York, and entered Union college in the fall of 1857. He began the study of medicine in 1858, in the office of Drs. H. D. Paine and J. W. Cox, and graduated from the Albany Medical college, Dec. 23, 1861, being essayist of the graduating class. Subsequent to graduation he pursued special courses of study at Paris. On his return to Albany, in the fall of 1862, he entered into partnership with one of his former preceptors, Dr. J. W. Cox, which partnership continued one year. In 1863, Dr. Delavan was appointed to the position of assistant surgeon in the United States army, and was discharged, at the end of the war, in March, 1865. He was appointed a member of the surgical staff of Harewood hospital, at Washington, D. C.; he also participated in active service in all the battles before Petersburg, Va., during the last year of the war, and was present at the surrender of Fort Fisher. Subsequently he became pension examiner, being one of the first to receive this appointment, and he held the office two terms. In 1868, he entered into partnership with Dr. L. M. Pratt, which continued until his removal, in 1870, to Washington, D. C. In 1872, Dr. Delavan removed to Geneva, Switzerland, where he resided four years, during which, he was appointed to the vice-consulate, under the United States government, and held the office one year. In 1879, Dr. Delavan returned a second time to Albany, and again entered into partnership with Dr. Pratt, which continued for two years. He was a member of the American Institute, N. Y. State Society, Albany County Society, and was far advanced in Masonry.

At a meeting of the City Society, remarks were made by Drs. Pratt, Carroll, Jones, Waldo, Reynolds and Paine.

Dr. Paine read a biographical sketch of Dr. Delavan and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical society have learned with deepest sorrow and regret of the sudden death of Dr. J. S. Delavan, one of its founders and one of its most devoted and earnest supporters.

Resolved, That we hereby signify the sense of the great loss which we have sustained in the death of our esteemed colleague, and give expression to the high appreciation of his valuable services to the medical profession, of which he was an honored and useful member, and to the homœopathic school, of which he was an able and distinguished representative.

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation we have been deprived of a member whose quick perceptions, sound and reliable suggestions and rich experience, rendered him a safe and valued associate, and the sick and suffering a friend and counselor whose benignant presence will not be readily replaced or supplied.

Resolved, That while his sterling good sense; his manly and generous impulses; his affable, genial and social qualities of heart and mind endeared him to the public, he was also held in high esteem by his medical associates on account of his careful regard for the courtesies and amenities of professional fellowship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this society and be published in the daily press.

Med. Adv. V. 16. p 123.

DELAVAN.—We were much pained to receive intelligence of the sad death of J. Savage Delavan, M. D., of Albany, N. Y. The doctor was in the habit of visiting the Saranac region every year for recreation. On July 31, he was hunting, accompanied by his wife and a guide. He espied a large hawk while seated in his boat, partly rising he fired, the gun kicked, the doctor lost his balance, which upset the boat, and both the doctor and the guide were drowned. Poor Mrs. D., entangled in the fishing tackle of the boat, floated about for nine hours before she was discovered and rescued.

At the meeting held by the Albany County Medical Society, the following tribute was prepared by H. M. Paine, M. D., and passed unanimously, after remarks by Drs. Waldo, Pratt, Carroll, Paine and Jones:

Resolved, That the members of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society have learned with deepest sorrow and regret of the sudden death of Dr. J. S. Delavan, one of its founders and one of its most devoted and earnest supporters.

Resolved, That we hereby signify the sense of the great loss which we have sustained in the death of our esteemed colleague, and give expression to the high appreciation of his valued services to the medical profession, of which he was an honored and useful member, and to the homœopathic school, of which he was an able and distinguished representative.

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation we have been deprived of a member whose quick perceptions, sound and reliable suggestions and rich experience, rendered him a safe and valued associate, and the sick and suffering a friend and counselor whose benignant presence will not be readily replaced or supplied.

Resolved, That while his sterling good sense, his manly and generous impulses, his affable, genial and social qualities of heart and mind endeared him to the public, he was also held in high esteem by his medical associates on account of his careful regard for the courtesies and amenities of professional fellowship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this society, and be published in the daily press.

Am.Hom.Obs.V.21.p 143

J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, M. D.

The untimely death by drowning of Dr. Delavan leaves a vacancy in the State Board of Health of which he was a most faithful and efficient member. To the grief felt by the many friends whom his geniality and worth had gained must be added the real sense of loss which the homœopathic profession of the State will feel in replacing their representative. By attainments and aptitude Dr. Delavan was singularly adapted to the responsible position which he filled with so much acceptance, and his services will be gratefully remembered, not only for earnestness, but for high character of merit. He was a courteous gentleman, and a physician, beloved and successful, who, having conscientiously trained his powers, devoted them freely to the nobler purposes of benefiting the profession and public medicine.

N Am Jl Hom Sept 1885

DEMAREST, JOHN H

Name in full

John H. Demarest

P. O. Address in full

127th Street bet 3 & 4 Avs.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

" Homoeopathic Medical Coll. of N.Y."

DEMMITT, NETTIE W

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased an overruling Providence, in His infinite wisdom, to call Dr. Nettie W. Demmitt from the scenes of this world to a higher life, leaving her labors at the commencement of her career, a profession which held great possibilities for her, a loving family, and a large circle of friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this community, which was to have been her chosen home, has thus sustained an irreparable loss; that the profession of Denver, which had so recently welcomed her among its ranks, has lost one of its youngest, but most valued members; that her associates have been bereft of a kind and helpful friend; that the sympathy of the Faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College be, and is hereby extended, to her sorrowing family, in this, the hour of their great bereavement. Finally, that these resolutions be forwarded to her parents, and also be insterted in the December number of The Denver Journal of Homeopathy.

Signed, S. S. SMYTHE, M. D., Dean.

S. S. KEHR, M. D., Secretary.

Denver J1 Hom Dec 1895

DENHAM, HENRY JACKSON

At 8 o'clock in the morning of January 20th Henry Jackson Denham, for twenty-five years an enterprising irregular practitioner of Providence, R. I., was discovered by his wife dead on the floor of his office. She had heard him up at 2 A. M., but the circumstance naturally aroused no suspicion. There is no evidence that he subsequently retired. He had long suffered from cardiac difficulties and from anasarca, which confined him at times to the house for protracted periods. Still the day before his demise he received and prescribed for office patients. He was the last native homœopath to practice under a time-limit license. To him the Rhode Island profession owe a debt of gratitude of which the younger members are unaware. In the late seventies he relinquished a good position as assistant pharmacist in a *regular* drug store at the suggestion and request of a very prominent physician and opened the first exclusively homœopathic pharmacy ever established in the state, on Weybosset street, nearly opposite Mathewson. He provided ample accommodations for our dispensary in the rear of the store. Possessing remarkable aptitude for the medical profession, he naturally read the books he offered for sale, questioned the doctors who there whiled away odd hours, and so posted himself in materia medica and in theory and practice that when financial difficulties overtook him (largely precipitated by too extended credit to the gentleman who induced him to embark his all in this enterprise) he at once entered into the practice of the healing art, which was prosecuted with satisfactory success. To men like him, but generally without his preliminary training, the rapid and widespread propagandism of the Law of Cure upon its first introduction was largely due. It is fashionable to speak lightly of them, yet one for several years held a Bureau Chairmanship in the American Institute. How did he obtain admission? In precisely the same way some secure fraudulent pensions—by *supplying the required legal evidence!*

Jl A I H Mar 1911

GEO. B. PECK.

DENISON, J. T., M. D., of Fairfield, Conn., was born in 1806, and has spent forty years in the practice of his profession. He enjoyed in early life the best advantages for an education, and graduated in Yale College in 1824, after a thorough course of instruction. As he had manifested early in life a preference for the medical profession, he now turned his attention toward the acquisition of a knowledge of it. He received instruction in its principles, according to the allopathic theories of that time, and after thoroughly fitting himself for professional duties, he graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1827.

He then commenced a successful practice of twenty-five years as an adherent of the school in which he had been educated, and about fifteen years since was led to investigate and finally to adopt the system of homœopathy, of which he has been to this time a worthy exponent. He has now, in a measure, retired from the active duties of his profession, and having patiently borne the burden and heat of the day, seeks some rest, hoping to live long enough to see the beneficent means of the rational and scientific method of Hahnemann recognized and fully adopted by the entire profession.

JEREMIAH T. DENISON, M.D., OF FAIRFIELD, CONN.

By the death of this venerable member the Institute has lost one of its most deservedly honored Seniors, and the profession one of its most distinguished landmarks in Connecticut. He was a native of New Haven, where his father, Captain Henry Denison, was for many years the honored President of the New Haven Bank, and was universally esteemed for his probity and urbanity. Dr. Denison received a thorough literary and classical education, graduating at Yale in 1824. Afterwards he spent some time in London and Paris, devoting his time to medical and surgical studies. His professional novitiate was subsequently pursued at the Medical School of his Alma Mater, and under the immediate direction of Professor Knight, into whose family he afterwards married.

Having received his doctorate in 1827 he began to practice at Warehouse Point, but in about two years he returned to New Haven, and became associated with his former preceptor. After a few years of practical experience under such favorable auspices he established himself permanently in Fairfield, where he continued till his death, April 25th, 1879, honored and beloved by all.

The claims of homœopathy arrested his attention about thirty years ago. The particular circumstances that induced him to investigate the principles of the new system are not now known, but it is remembered that the transition from the medical faith in which he had been bred to the new and unpopular methods of Hahnemann was not effected without a great struggle and much conflict of judgment, nor without arousing the rancor of prejudice and bigotry on the part of those with whom he had previously enjoyed the most friendly and cordial relations. He was not a man, however, to be deterred by considerations of policy or fear from following his reason and convictions.

After such an examination of the subject as satisfied him of the validity of the leading principles of homœopathy, he did not hesitate acting according to his conscience. He accepted the doctrine with fervor, and conformed his methods of treatment thereto. Nor did he ever express the least regret at the course he had pursued; on the contrary, it is said that he often deplored that he had not earlier become acquainted with the beneficent principles of the new school.

His conduct in reference to those who maligned him during the many years of opposition that he endured has been described as an example of dignified Christian forbearance. Conscious of his own rectitude, and of the truth of his opinions, he was content to wait with patience and confidence for their ultimate triumph.

He was elected a member of the Institute in 1851, and the same year assisted in the formation of the Connecticut Homœopathic Society, of which he was also the first President. For several years he has been upon the roll of Senior members, an honor which his character and labors had richly merited.

For several years past the increasing infirmities of age have obliged him to withdraw from active professional labor, but his interest in the cause of medical reform which he had modestly but firmly represented for so many years remained unabated.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1879.

DENISON.—I. Dobson, M. D., publishes the following notice in Bridgeport, Connecticut, *Daily Standard*, respecting the death of a worthy physician:—The death of Jeremiah T. Denison, M. D., of Fairfield, on the 25th, in the 74th year of his age, is an event that will evoke feelings of profound sorrow in both professional and social circles where he was so extensively known and universally respected. Deceased was born in New Haven in 1806 and was a son of the late Captain Henry Denison, who for twenty years was the honored President of the New Haven bank. Dr. Denison pursued his scholastic studies at Yale College and was a graduate of the class of 1824. Immediately after graduating he proceeded to Europe, and in Paris and London devoted himself to medical and surgical science. Having familiarized himself with the methods in vogue at the principal scientific institutions in Europe he returned to his native city to complete his curriculum at his own *Alma Mater* under the preceptorship of the late Professor Knight, with whom he was an especial favorite, and into whose family he afterwards married. In 1827 he took his degree in medicine and commenced the practice of his profession at Warehouse point, Conn., from whence after two years of successful practice, he returned once more to New Haven and became professionally associated with his old preceptor. Having thoroughly qualiged himself both by theory and practice for the skilful pursuit of his profession in all the exigencies incident thereto, he availed himself of a favorable opening for a permanent location in Fairfield, Conn., where for nearly 40 years he has been known as a successful physician and an honorable citizen.

About twenty-five years ago the principles of Homœopathy were pressed upon his attention, and his earnest and rigid investigaton of its claims to therapeutical science resulted, after a lengthened struggle

with his early prejudices, in the adoption of the rational and scientific system of Hahnemann, of which he was a worthy exponent. This radical change of medical theory and practice brought him into violent conflict with bigotry; he was the subject of relentless persecution from quarters where he had a right to expect the contrary, and often has he related to the writer the terrible anguish of mind he then endured for conscience sake; but never, for even a single moment, did he regret the change he then made. On the contrary, he often expressed his sorrow that he did not earlier become acquainted with the beneficent principles of Hahnemann. His gentleness and firmness of character, however, was a tower of strength to him during this period of fierce persecution, and the conscious rectitude of his position enabled him to freely and fully forgive the wrongs he sustained at the hands of his opponents, hence although often reviled he reviled not again. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Homœopathic Society, and was elected its first president in 1851. Of late the increasing infirmaties of age compelled him to retire from the more active duties of his profession. Having borne the heat and burden of the day, he sought the needed rest, hoping that the benefic nt cause he had espoused, would one day be univer sally recognized and adopted by the entire profession.

Am.Hom.Obs.V.16.p 294.

DENNETT, GEORGE WILLIAM

Name in full

Geo. Wm Dennett M.D.

P. O. Address in full

South Framingham Mass

Graduate [redacted] of

Homeopathic Med. Col. of Penn.

~~Write~~ Print name as written - as there is another G. W. Dennett here

DENNIS, FRANK FOSTER

FRANK FOSTER DENNIS, Kokomo, Indiana, born Amanda, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 4, 1862; took scientific course State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.; attended Ohio State University, 1881-83; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; practiced one year in his native town; in North Platte, Neb., until 1903, and since then in Kokomo.

DENNIS, GEORGE E

CONTRIBUTED

Critique Aug 1907

Copy of Remarks Made by Judge Ell Torrance at the Funeral of Dr. George E. Dennis, Held at the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, May 25th, 1907.

Many of us are familiar with death. We have often stood face to face with it. In our earlier lives we looked upon it with a feeling of dread, but years of experience have taught us that death is man's best friend. It was certainly true in the case of him whose departure we mourn today, and shrouded in mystery as death always is, it is impossible for us to believe that anything so natural and universal should ever have been designated by Providence as an evil to mankind.

Few, if any, assembled here today, apart from the immediate family of Dr. Dennis, were acquainted with him prior to his making his home in Minneapolis twenty-three years ago, and I deem it appropriate and I am sure it will be of interest to you to learn something of his early life.

He was born in Wayne county, Michigan, Nov. 27th, 1839. His father was a farmer—the family consisting of a wife and four children two sons and two daughters—George being the younger brother. Until he reached his majority he assisted his father on the farm and obtained such education as the district school afforded, supplemented by a term or two at the state normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

When the war of the rebellion began he was of age, and would have at once enlisted had it not been that his older brother entered the service and it became his duty to remain at home. In 1863 the soldier brother returned from the army, broken in health, and on December 23rd of the same year, and two days before Christmas, the younger brother took his place in the ranks of his country's defenders, enlisting as a private in the First Michigan cavalry, a veteran regiment that had already seen much service. This regiment constituted a part of the famous Michigan cavalry brigade commanded by Gen. George A. Custer. On the 5th day of May, 1864, the brigade crossed the Rapidan river with the army of the Potomac, and with the third battalion of the First regiment rode Sergeant George E. Dennis, for he had already been recognized as deserving of promotion. On the following day they met the enemey, and within a little more than a month participated in some of the hardest fought cavalry engagements of the war, including

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the battles of Todd's Tavern, Beaver Dam, Yellow Tavern, where the distinguished Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. Stuart, was killed, Milford station, Hawes Shop, in which battle Lieut. Bowen of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry and the only brother of her, who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Dennis, was mortally wounded; Old Church, Cold Harbor and Trevillian station. In these battles fifty-two men of the First Michigan cavalry lost their lives, and the wounded and missing made the total casualities of the regiment 243.

This was certainly severe work, and especially so for one who was having his first experience in actual war, so that we are not surprised to learn that the young soldier was taken sick at the close of this remarkable campaign, and for several months was confined to a hospital. However, about September 1st, 1864, he had sufficiently recovered so that he was able to rejoin his regiment, and on the 19th day of October, 1864, took part in the battle of Cedar creek, and although constantly under fire from early morn, he escaped injury until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when his horse was killed and he received a gunshot wound which incapacitated him from further active service with his regiment.

While in the army his father died, and after his return home he resumed farming until 1868, when he removed to Hastings, Minnesota, where he followed the same occupation until 1879, during which time he held the office of supervisor and justice of the peace in Dakota county for six years. On the 24th of January, 1869, he was married to Eugenia A. Bowen.

From boyhood he had desired to study medicine, but the way never seemed clear for him to do so until the fall of 1878, when he commenced his studies in his own home and later in the office of Dr. Hawes of Hastings, who had in many ways manifested a special interest in him, and had advised and encouraged him to enter the medical profession. In 1880 he commenced the practice of medicine at Montevideo, in Chippewa county, Minnesota, but many difficulties were in the way of completing his studies and it was not until 1883 that he was able to graduate from Hahnemann college, Chicago, Illinois. The last step in his long cherished desire to become a physician having been taken, he, at the age of forty-five years, with his wife and four children —the youngest being only two years of age—came to Minneapolis in the spring of 1884, to establish himself in his profession. Surely such a course of action called for the exercise of the highest courage. When he reached Minneapolis, he found himself among strangers, his only personal friend and acquaintance being Dr. D. L. Kiehle, but he had faith in himself and was determined to earn for himself and for his family an honorable name, and the respect and confidence of those with whom he might be brought in contact. In this he succeeded well,

DENNIS, GEORGE E

and the presence of this large company here today attests the esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren, and by the church in which he was so long an honored officer and member, and by his surviving comrades of the great war in which he bore so brave a part. If those who leave us are conscious of what transpires on earth, I am sure Dr. Dennis looks with great appreciation on this company of sorrowing friends whose respect and approval he so much valued as he went in and out before us.

One of the most interesting incidents connected with his later life, and one which brought him and his good wife very great pleasure, was a trip to the National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Boston in August, 1904. He was then commander of John A. Rawlins Post, the highest office that his comrades could bestow upon him, and one which he appreciated fully. On the 13th day of August, a special train left Minneapolis for Boston on which was a company of friends numbering nearly 200 members of the post and citizens staff, with their wives and members of their families. It was a delightful journey, and a proud day for Dr. Dennis when, in the great parade through Boston Commons and past Fanueil hall he marched at the head of John A. Rawlins Post.

On his return to Minneapolis he stopped at his old home at Salem, Michigan, and together with his wife, visited his brother. He reached Salem on Saturday evening, and on Sabbath morning attended the church in which he had worshipped in his youth. One of the members of the choir was unable to be present that morning, and an officer of the church who recognized Dr. Dennis invited him to take his place. Somewhat embarrassed, he consented, but not until after the service was over was he aware that the other three members of the choir, as well as the organist, constituted the old choir to which he had belonged almost forty years before. For the last time he visited the places endeared to him by the associations of childhood—the old home in which he was born—the same schoolhouse in which he learned to read and write, and the memory of the visit always lightened his heart and brought a smile to his face.

If I were to mention one trait of his character that distinguished him above all others, I would speak of his unfaltering courage. His life was a continuous manly struggle. Frist, a struggle to save his country; then a struggle to obtain an education, and then a struggle to succeed in his profession. Often the odds seemed against him, but his brave spirit never failed him. In nothing did he spare himself, but in a spirit of self-sacrifice he ministered to all those who in any way were dependent upon him.

He was a thoroughly conscientious man, and in every relation in life discharged his duties to the best of his ability. His home was to him the dearest place on earth, and never had wife or children a more faithful and devoted husband and father. His duties to the

church were discharged with unfailing fidelity and in his relation to this church and as an office bearer, he gave honor and dignity to the cause of religion.

In the practice of his profession, his sympathy for the poor and for the sorrowing led him willingly to give many weary hours of toil and watching that brought little compensation in dollars and cents.

He had the courage of a patriot and the patience and gentleness of a true Christian. In his last illness he made a brave fight for life. Although there was no chance he said: "I will get well. I know it will be hard, but I am going to get well. Yet if it is God's will and He thinks my work is done, I am ready to go," and so in the faith of his fathers' and of his fathers' God he passed through the valley of the shadow into the valley of an eternal day.

Critique Aug 1907

INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

The International Hahnemannian Association held its twenty-eighth annual meeting at Norfolk, Virginia, on June 24th, 25th and 26th.

Many of the members, wiser through experience gained at the Inside Inn during the sessions of the Institute, cast about for another place of meeting and selected the Pine Beach hotel, just outside the Exposition grounds. The attendance suffered from the same causes as those affecting the Institute meeting, but the sessions were marked by the same earnest enthusiasm for which the I. H. A. is knwon. The address of President Patch was scholarly throughout and pleaded for the necessity of drug-proving along scientific lines. In accordance with its suggestions a committee of five will be appointed by the president-elect to initiate this work and an appropriation from the treasury of one hundred dollars was made. The papers read, were of the usual high order, dealing with many of the knotty points involved in the study of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Practice. The discussions were vigorous and instructive.

For the ensuing year were elected. Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D., president; Lawrence M. Stanton, M. D., vice president; H. H. Baker, M. D., secretary; P. E. Krichbaum, M. D., treasurer; C. M. Boger, M. D., chairman of the board of censors. Chicago will be the place of meeting in 1908.

DENNIS, J DE VILLE

HENRY T. SMITH M.D.
MAY 28 1867
NEW YORK.

Nahant Mass May
15th 1867

Doctors Bolton, Smith,
Paine and others.
Gentlemen

I am
happy to acknowledge the
receipt of the notice of
the twentieth Convocation
issued by the Institutes
of Homeopathy, and
regret very much that
my business is such that
I will not be able to
favor you with my pres-
ence, Hoping that some
good may result from
your gatherings, and with
much heartfelt wishes for the
prosperity of the Institute I
remain Yours Respectfully —
Prof. DeVere Emmons Nahant Mass.

209

DENNIS, LABAN

DENNIS, LABAN

OFFICE OF DR. L. DENNIS,

30 CENTRAL AVENUE,

NEWARK, N. J., Mar 30, 1893.

MAR 31 1893

Dear Sir:—

Yours of 29th ult. inquiring about D. Annin is at hand.

I am not in possession of the facts.

Mrs. Annin, the widow, goes to Florida every Winter. She has not yet returned, I think.

Her brother is
Mr. States C. Mead,
P.O. Box 58
Ocean Grove, N.J.

He could probably give you either the facts or Mrs. Annin's address.

Yours cordially
L. Dennis.

DENNIS, LABAN

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Laban Dennis

I graduated at Col. of Phys. & Surgs. N.Y. City ~~Medical College~~, in the year 1866

My present address is Newark county of Essex

State of New Jersey where I have resided since 1860.

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1866 at Newark, N.J.

DENNISON, IRA W

Agnes Martin Dennison, wife of Dr. Ira W. Dennison, died in this city July 3d, of typhoid fever. Actively and energetically foremost in the Hospital Guilds, homeopathic interests have lost a worker in Mrs. Dennison, not soon to be replaced. Her death is widely mourned, for she endeared herself to all who knew her by her unselfish spirit, and by her self-sacrificing devotion to every obligation. It is more than probable that this latter characteristic was a contributing cause of her death, for after illness came upon her she persisted in busying herself with the duties devolving upon her as vice president of the Ladies' Committee to entertain the American Institute of Homeopathy. Her memory will be long enshrined in the hearts of her friends.

Med Cent'y Sept 1900

IRA W. DENNISON, M. D.,
1326 L ST. N. W.
TELEPHONE 723.

OFFICE HOUR :
8 to 10 a. m.
1 p. m.
5 to 7 p. m.

MAY 21 1898

Washington, D. C., May 20 1898.

Henry M. Smith M.D.

Dear Doctor.

Your letter relative to Drs. Edson and Janney received this morning.

I have seen the widow of Dr. Janney, and the nephew of Dr. Edson, and in each case was promised that you should promptly receive the desired data. Should it not be received at once, inform me and I will readily see them again.

I am pleased to be of service to you, and will gladly be at your service at any time.

Sincerely yours.

Ira W. Dennison.

DEPEW, H H

DESCHERE, MARTIN

Eye, Ear & Throat Jl Sept 1902

MARTIN DESCHERE.

Our frontispiece this month is a portrait of the late Martin Deschere, M. D., whose death at his home in New York City on July 21 was the end of a life that had been full of conscientious work and love for his fellows. He was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and was born there in 1848. Early in life he came to New York, and soon exhibited a tendency for medical subjects, and as soon as he could arrange to do so entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and graduated with the class of '75.

Homœopathy in its purity was ever his aim, and while he never denied the right of any one to an opinion, however it might conflict with his own, he was usually found able to sustain his argument in courteous terms, frequently convincing to the sceptic mind.

For many years he occupied the chair of Professor of Pædology in his alma mater, and only left it when failing health obliged him to resign.

He was a versatile writer and a forcible and correct one. For several years he had been engaged in writing a text-book on the "Diseases of Children," which was, we understand, nearly completed, and which we trust may yet be given to the profession. His name appeared on the lists of membership of all the national, State, county and local homœopathic medical societies, and until the past two years he was rarely absent from a meeting.

It was the writer's good fortune to have known him intimately for over twenty years, and if he has learned anything of the practice of Homœopathy, to Martin Deschere belongs much of the credit.

There was much in the life of Martin Deschere to admire, but nothing impressed us more than the loving care he bestowed upon his aged parents, whom he kept with him until they preceded him to the land in the beyond. Although departed from our midst, his memory will always remain dear to his many friends.

MARTIN DESCHERE.

THE death of Martin Deschere, although not entirely unexpected, was still a heavy blow to his numerous friends. It did not seem possible that his cheery and energetic personality could be so prematurely blotted out. Born in Hamburg, Germany, fifty-four years ago, he came to America as a lad. He decided to become a physician, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1875. His reputation as an able and earnest student of medicine was early established, and he was soon appointed Professor of Pedology in his alma mater, a position he filled with great credit until the present year, when ill health forced him to resign. His devotion to the study of materia medica was well known and his reputation as a learned and well-trained investigator of that branch of medical science was widely extended.

Dr. Deschere was a singularly unselfish man. He had little thought for his own advancement or aggrandizement, but labored with an unfailing and enthusiastic faith for the advancement of Homœopathy. While he was possessed of very positive convictions, he was neither a fanatic nor a bigot. He was tolerant in his opinions and charitable in his judgments. He never attacked persons, but often vigorously assailed principles. For many years he was a most valued member of the staff of the NORTH AMERICAN, conducting with great acceptability the department of Pediatrics. Besides this work, his contributions to current medical literature were numerous, and he had been engaged for some years in the preparation of a work on children's diseases. Dr. Deschere was a member of the National, State and County Homeopathic Medical Societies and took much interest in them. He founded the Materia Medica Society and belonged besides to many medical clubs. Loyal to his profession, his friends and his family, his memory will be long cherished by those who knew and loved him.

N Am Jl Hom Aug 1902

Martin Deschere

MARTIN DESCHERE, M. D.
334 WEST 58TH STREET.
TELEPHONE, 195 COLUMBUS.

NEW YORK, Dec 2nd, 1902

Dr L. L. Bradford.

Dear Doctor.

I am disposing of my late husband's library, batteries, instruments etc & would like to hear from you before taking further steps. There is a catalogue of all the books & journals up to 1892 which I could send you, whilst of the later books I am getting a list ready. The catalogue

is of great value to me & if you desire me to send it to you to look over, I would ask you to return it to me as soon as possible. There is also a complete hand-written Index of all the German & English Journals, the only one of its kind extant.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Yours truly

Thos H. Deschere

MARTIN DESCHERE, M. D.,
New York.

Martin Deschere

DESCHERE, MARTIN

glutination of the eyes; in early morning the eyes are dazzled by light. Flushes of heat in face. Stiffness of nape of neck.

Fœtor with profuse sweating of the feet, swelling and redness of soles, chilblains, stitches in the painful and sensitive corns.

Aggravation. Mental and physical exertion. Suitable for the aged, obese, lax fibre, dark hair, loss of fluids or vitality, especially in anæmia.

NOTA BENE!

De Redacteur van den "CHIRONIAN" wenscht den grooten kreis van geachten lezers in vreemden landen opmerksaam te maken op de voortreffelijkheid van het "New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital" als eene Hoogeschool voor de homoepathie, en alles van waarde in medische wetenschap.

Dat UEd. jongelingen herwaarts komen om hunner M. D. te verkrijgen.

Vereischte catalogen worden geleverd.

The next event was the unveiling of the portrait (presented to the College by his family) of Dr. Martin Deschere. This was done by Dr. Deschere's oldest son. Then came the memorial address of the dean. Before proceeding therewith Dr. King introduced the venerable secretary of the faculty, the Hon. George W. Clarke, and spoke of his years of unwavering devotion to the interests of the College and of the great love and admiration borne him by his associates.

Mr. Clarke replied in a delightful little speech, which was warmly applauded by the audience.

Dr. King, proceeding with his address, said:

The oft heard remark that no one is ever missed in the world, that as soon as one steps aside another is ready to take his place, is not always true, for there is occasionally a man who occupies a niche that no one else can fill.

We have been most unfortunate in this institution. Death has laid a heavy hand upon us; it has taken away many of our greatest and best. Helmuth, Talcott, Deschere, Allen and Dearborn have all passed away in the order named within the last three years.

Helmuth had lived his day, a great, very great day it was. He

y Hahnemann,

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under modern
at department
he greatest of
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ed gold.
chere's life, to
we must look
penetrate deep
a wide area to
inity to appre-
te this to com-
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le him the true
sick room, and

Blessed with
onstitution, the
habits, he went
martyr to work.
medicine in its
branch of that
his faithfulness
to the demands placed upon him, undermined that grand constitution, broke the fine physique, shattered his nervous system, and caused the destruction of the man.

It has never been my lot to witness greater suffering than he passed through, and may I be blessed so far as never to be called upon to witness its like again. Never has it been my privilege to witness

possessed gifts that enabled him to do a work that probably no other man in the school could have done, but even in his last years his work had been shifted to others, who were well trained and capable of taking it up where he had left off, and there was nothing that gave him greater satisfaction during his last days than that his students were to be his successors, and that they were so well qualified to carry on the work he had so ably begun.

Talcott was taken at a time when he should have been in the prime of life. He also did a great work, he had no equal in his field, and his position was an important one; yet there were others to take his place, and the work goes on as before. Dearborn, sweet, lovable man that he was, beloved by all, was snatched from us just as he had reached the topmost round in the professional ladder, and that he could not have been left with us to give to the world the fruits of his ripe experience will ever be one of our greatest regrets, but still there were others to take his place, and his work goes on.

Allen, like Helmuth, had lived his day, and a great day it was. He will ever occupy a place unique in the history of Homœopathy. He left more than one column to his memory. There is not to-day a homœopathic institution on Manhattan Island pointing its four walls heavenward that does not owe its foundation, and most of its bricks, to his indomitable energy. But he left a greater column than can be erected by stones, brick aand mortar in his works on the homœopathic Materia Medica. He was the last of that great line beginning with Hahnemann, and taking in Hering, Lippe and Dunham. He was a teacher of many students, few were his equal, but there are others to take his place as a mere teacher of students. Perhaps not with the same classic learning as he, but still teach it well, but to that greater work, the development of the homœopathic Materia Medica, which he in his later years recognized as so important to the continued prosperity of Homœopathy, alas, where is his successor? He is not here. The man who should from natural fitness have carried on the work, Dr. Deschere, passed away before Dr. Allen did.

Dr. Deschere was our professor of pædiatrics, but pædiatrics was only a small part of his great work. Others can be found to fill his place there. For the greater work, the development of the homœopathic Materia Medica, Dr. Deschere was peculiarly well fitted. He possessed the quality of intellect, the breadth of mind and the in-

DESCHERE, MARTIN

domitable energy to carry on the great work begun by Hahnemann, and which is so sadly needed to-day.

Where could such a man as he be found to take up the work of the new department of drug proving and investigation under modern methods of research? If he were the director of that department when a statement was issued all would know that the greatest of ability and care had been exercised, and this combined with a sincerity of purpose would make that statement like refined gold.

When we turn to the more personal side of Dr. Deschere's life, to those qualities which endeared him to us, we find that we must look to the loftiest peaks to gauge his character; we must penetrate deep to sound his real depth of feeling; we must take in a wide area to encompass his great breadth, and we must realize divinity to appreciate his charity of soul. It is so easy on occasions like this to compliment character. This is perhaps a custom, the outgrowth of charity. But in speaking of Dr. Deschere we need not gauge our remarks by charity, and empty compliments are not needed. His life and his work were such that they appealed to the best there was in man. Nature had been generous to him. She had endowed him with a fine intellect capable of most careful observation and discernment, and these gifts combined with studious qualities and with a laudable ambition to count success only with those who stood at the head; and more than all, his great desire to relieve human suffering, born of an instinct of love for all mankind, made him the true doctor, the doctor who brought confidence into the sick room, and took love away with him.

Yet, for all, Dr. Deschere's life had its pitiful side. Blessed with a physique quite beyond the average man, a fine constitution, the gift of a good inheritance and the result of excellent habits, he went down before he reached the prime of life. He was a martyr to work. His ever increasing ambition to master the science of medicine in its entirety, his zeal for the uplifting of the homœopathic branch of that science, his feeling of pity for suffering humanity, his faithfulness to the demands placed upon him, undermined that grand constitution, broke the fine physique, shattered his nervous system, and caused the destruction of the man.

It has never been my lot to witness greater suffering than he passed through, and may I be blessed so far as never to be called upon to witness its like again. Never has it been my privilege to witness

such bravery, such fortitude and sweetness of disposition. He was the same noble, sweet man to the end that he was in health. The last time I saw him the one thing more than all others that I took away with me was, that amidst all this suffering the uppermost thought in his mind what that he was losing so much time, that he should be at work, not for financial gain, but that he might be doing something for the good of others. A regret we must ever feel, is that he did not leave his knowledge in such form that it could be appropriated by others and used for the benefit of suffering humanity. The reason why his work, which had been in preparation for so many years, was not completed and launched long before his death, was that he could not be satisfied with it. With such progressive ideas, with such earnest desire for the development of the whole truth, he was working and waiting in the hope that in another year he would be able to give better ideas on this subject or that, but as he would solve one problem to his satisfaction, another would appear, and so he never reached the goal toward which he was constantly striving, his work did not appear and the world has been the loser.

As we look back to-day at Dr. Deschere, there comes over us a peacefulness. Instinctively we feel the ennobling influence of his modest demeanor, the quietness and sereneness of his temperament, the magnificence of his character, the real qualities of his soul, his intellectuality and scholarship. We may forget him, but there were qualities in the man that will leave their impress upon us forever, and we shall be better men and better physicians for it.

This picture has been presented by his loving family, and if the kindly, noble features which are here so finely portrayed serve to inspire the students who will sit on these benches year after year, to even a small degree as did his presence to us who knew him as a lecturer in these amphitheatres, then his portrait is not here in vain.

An adjournment was then made to the Helmuth Surgical Amphitheatre, where Dr. Nathaniel Robinson, of Brooklyn, performed a fibroid operation.

At 1 P. M. the usual excellent collation was served by Cardani, during which classmates "reuned," and lived over the old days.

MARTIN DESCHERE, M. D.

The death of Martin Deschere in New York, on July 21, 1902, although not entirely unexpected, was still a heavy blow to his numerous friends. It did not seem possible that his cheery and energetic personality could be so prematurely blotted out. Born in Hamburg, Germany, on June 8, 1848, he came to America as a lad, decided to become a physician, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1875. His reputation as an able and earnest student of medicine was early established, and he was soon appointed Professor of Pedology in his alma mater, a position he filled with great credit until the present year, when ill health forced him to resign. His devotion to the study of materia medica was unbounded and his reputation as a learned and well trained investigator of that branch of medical science was widely extended.

Dr. Deschere was a singularly unselfish man. He had little thought for his own advancement or aggrandizement, but labored with an unfailing and enthusiastic faith for the advancement of Homœopathy. While he was possessed of very positive convictions, he ws tolerant in his opinions, charitable in his judgments, and possessed the rare faculty of convincing those who differed from him. He never attacked persons, but often vigorously assailed principles. As a teacher his instructions were remarkable for their lucidity and his illustrations were forcible and impressive.

Dr. Deschere was consulting physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; visiting physician to the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he inaugurated a very successful system of bedside clinical instruction in connection with the outdoor department; ex-president of the New York County Society, and the Materia Medica Society, which he founded; member of the National, State and County Medical Societies, and of the American Institute, which he joined in 1875, becoming a senior at the meeting at Richfield Springs in 1900. He was an alumnus of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and an emeritus professor of that institution at the time of his death, besides being a member of several medical clubs. He was also an associate editor of the North American Journal of Homœopathy, and his contributions to current medical literature were numerous. He had been engaged for some years in the preparation of a work on children's diseases, which his ill health prevented him from finishing entirely, though some parts are complete.

Because of great success in his special branch of medicine he was known throughout the land and his name will always rank among the leaders of Homœopathy. The cause of Homœopathy is richer for his having lived, yet poor, indeed, to be forced to spare him. Loyal to his profession, his friends and his family, his memory will be long cherished by those who knew and loved him.

Am Inst Hom 1903

Obituary.—Dr. Martin Deschere died at his home, 334 West 58th street, New York, on Monday evening, July 21, 1902, aged fifty-four. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock, A.M., July 24, from his late residence; members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, attending in a body.

Dr. Deschere was well and widely known as a remarkably skillful physician, and as a medical scholar. His study was indefatigable, he wrote and thought with convincing clearness. He had practiced medicine over a quarter of a century. His specialty was children's diseases, of which subject he was professor in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. Dr. Deschere was distinguished in another department of medicine, that of therapeutics. He adorned the prescriber's art. His knowledge of and his success in homœopathic prescribing was most noteworthy. He was rarely gifted in this field.

Dr. Deschere will be sadly missed, not only in the many professional circles with which he was identified, but amongst an extensive acquaintance, both social and fraternal. Dr. Deschere leaves a widow and three children.

Hahn Mo Apr 1902 John Hutchinson, M.D.

Dr. Martin Deschere.

It is with profound sorrow that we are again called upon to chronicle the death of one of our best known, most popular and beloved homœopathic physicians. Dr. Martin Deschere died from heart disease on July 21st at his residence, in West 58th street, New York, at the age of fifty-four. Dr. Deschere was an alumnus of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and an emeritus professor of that institution at the time of his death. He was an active practitioner of Homœopathy in New York for nearly thirty years, beloved by all, and the patients and friends who will mourn his loss are numbered by thousands.

There was no sweeter nature, no kindlier disposition, no more untiring friendship in times of need than that of Dr. Martin Deschere. The cause of Homœopathy is richer for his having lived, yet poor, indeed, to be forced to spare him.

Med Cent'y Aug 1 1902

Biography.

Martin Deschere, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children, was born June 8th 1848, in the city of Hamburg, Germany, where he received a thorough fundamental education.

Among his early studies mathematics, physics and chemistry were his favorites, and he delighted to pass his leisure hours in his own private laboratory.

Through unavoidable circumstances his scientific career was interrupted, and he came to New York when 18 years of age. Here he

PROF. MARTIN DESCHERE.

was introduced into the study of medicine by the late Dr. Sauer, a German homœopathic physician. Subsequently he had the favorable opportunity of becoming the private student of the late Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, at that time Prof. of Clinical Medicine and Mental Diseases in our college, who took a great interest in him, and with whom he became associated after his graduation from this college in 1875.

At the same time he was selected as Demonstrator of Anatomy by Dr. James A. Carmichael, Prof. of Anatomy at that period. In 1877 he became Lecturer on Microscopy and Histology, which position he held until 1881, when he was called to fill the chair of Pædiatrics, on account of the success he had accomplished in the treatment of the diseases of children, a special department of which he had organized in the College-Dispensary.

Dr. Deschere is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, New York State Society, and the New York County Society, whose president he was in 1894. He organized the New York Pædological Society, (Homœopathic) in 1891, and was its president until 1895. He also was president of the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society from 1896 till 1899. He is a member of the New York Medical Club, and the Unanimous Club, and an honorary member of the Interstate Homœopathic Medical Association (States of New York and Pennsylvania), and of the Phi Alpha Gamma Society.

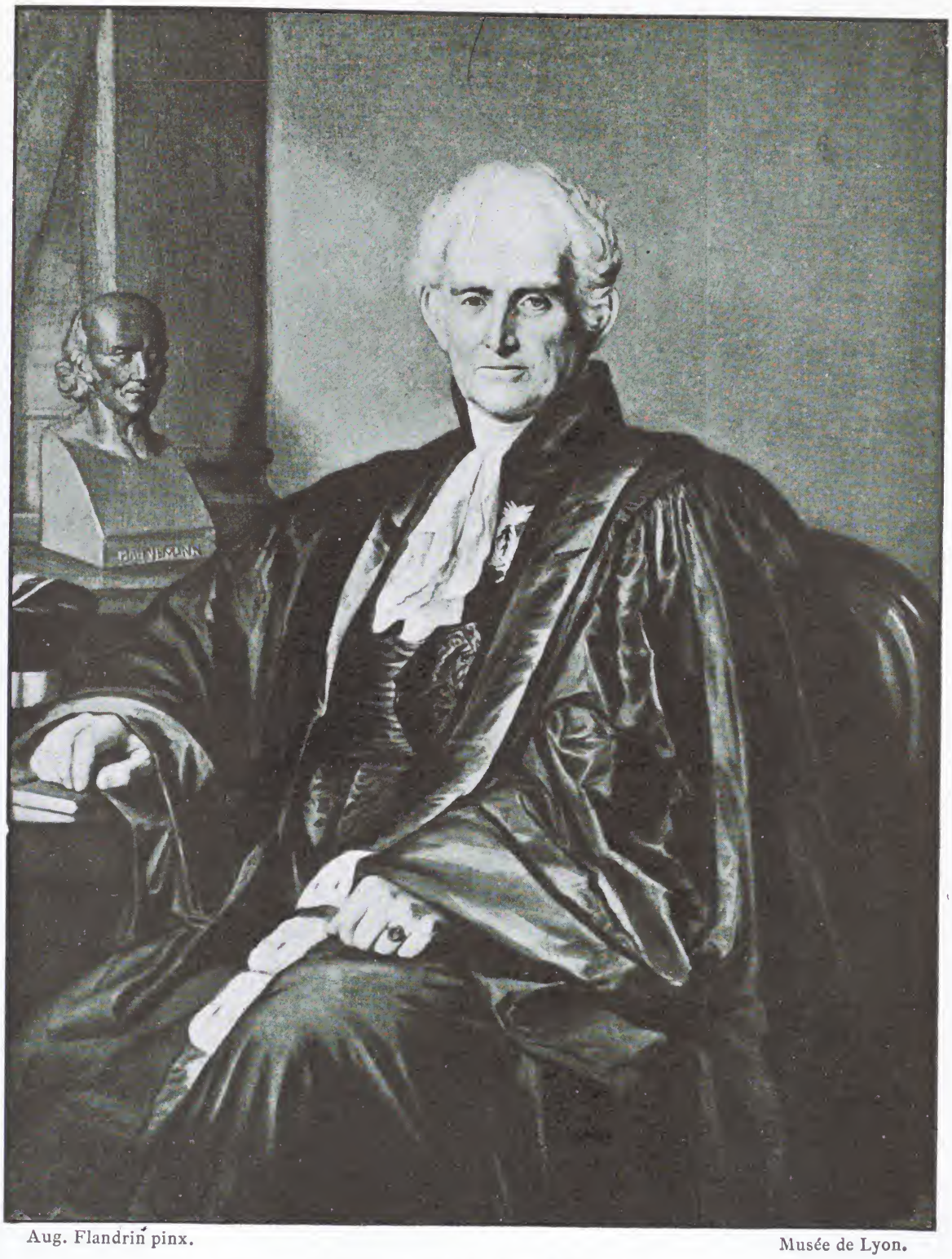
The medical department of the Children's Ward in the Flower Hospital is under his special supervision, and at the annual meeting of the Medical Staff of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children he was elected Consulting Physican to that institution. He had resigned, on account of overwork, from the visiting staff whose member he was for thirteen years.

Besides his many duties the doctor conducts the Department of Pædiatrics in the *North Americau* Journal of Homœopathy, and is a constant contributor to the current literature of our school. The aim of his life, the completion of a Homœopathic Text-Book on the diseases of children, is but slowly advancing for above reasons.

Dr. Deschere is an enthusiastic champion for the preservation of the purity of Hahnemann's cause.

Chironian Jan 1899

DES GUIDI, S



Aug. Flandrin pinx. Musée de Lyon.

Dr S. DES GUIDI

(1769-1863)

Inspecteur de l'Université a Lyon

Introducteur de l'Homœopathie en France en 1830.

electrical stress glass gets 'fatigued,' as in the X-ray tube. Silver 'spits' just as it solidifies, having breathed in, so to speak, oxygen while it was in the liquid state. These incidents, and others which might be recalled, are almost startlingly human in their nature."

A Correction.

In a note in the October issue on the use of *Sod. chlorid.* in scorpion stings Mr. Ivan Middleton was referred to as Mr. Henry Middleton. We apologise for the error.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

COUNT SEBASTIAN DES GUIDI, M.D.

By Dr. Jules Gallavardin, of Lyons. Translated by Dr. Clarke.

[Dr. Jules Gallavardin, of Lyons, is doing an admirable work in publishing in his journal, *Le Propagateur de L'Homœopathie*, biographies of notable homœopaths of days gone by. In the issue of May 31st of that journal appeared the first of the series from Dr. Gallavardin's own pen—that of Dr. Count Des Guidi, from whom Dr. Gallavardin's distinguished father himself learned homœopathy. It will be remembered by those who have read *The Enthusiasm of Homœopathy* that the hero of the book, Dr. Mure, owed his life to Dr. Des Guidi, and so it comes about that the world owes the fruits of Dr. Mure's amazing activities to Dr. Des Guidi also.

My readers will be horrified to learn that our hero, Nelson, was only saved by a miracle from making the terrible mistake of hanging young Des Guidi! But things are sadly mixed in this world, and it must be remembered that in Italy at that time things were very much more mixed than usual. England was then engaged in a life-and-death struggle with revolutionary France, and by a combination of circumstances the French had been called in to support the Neapolitan people against the lazzaroni, who had been armed by the Court. But the Court had not the courage of its own actions. The people had been deserted by their king and queen, who had made their escape from

Naples on board Nelson's ship. Later on they returned with an army, and it was then that the deplorable event took place. At this time our susceptible Nelson was under the influence of more than one lady. In later days it was reserved for another Englishman to repair Nelson's work and fire the mine which finally exploded Bourbon rule in Naples. I refer, of course, to Mr. Gladstone.

Through the kindness of Dr. Gallavardin I am able to give the readers of the HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD a reproduction of Auguste Flandrin's fine portrait of Des Guidi.—J. H. C.]

The history of homœopathy in France cannot be written without citing in the first rank Dr. Des Guidi. For Dr. Des Guidi was the first to introduce into France the therapeutic reform of Hahnemann.

Before 1830 a few journals and a few books had just mentioned homœopathy as a novelty, but it wanted the enthusiasm and the energy of Des Guidi to make it known in France.

Des Guidi had a life so full of movement that it is well worth while to repeat its principal events.

Born on August 5, 1769, at the Castle of Guardia Sanframondi, near Caserte, in the kingdom of Naples, Count Sebastian Des Guidi came of an old Florentine family which illuminated Italy during nine centuries. Sebastian and his three brothers received an education in which the exact sciences, physics, chemistry, and mathematics held an important place.

One of his biographers, Jules Forest, tells how he became involved in the troubles which at that time deluged his country with blood. "Already, in 1773," he writes, "a rising had taken place at Palermo under the rule of the ambitious Caroline, that avowed enemy of France, which her husband, the easy-going minor, Ferdinand IV., was quite unable to keep within bounds. Two parties—a Franco-Spanish party on the one hand and an Anglo-Austrian party on the other—contended for the Court of Naples.

"Sebastian Des Guidi had barely completed his twentieth year when the great revolution of 1789 burst forth to overturn everything and change the face of France. . . . The lively imagination of the young

Sebastian naturally felt the influence of it. He dreamed, like his brother, of securing the same liberty for his own country.

"To appreciate properly the part that Sebastian Des Guidi took in the revolution of Naples, it is indispensable to recall some of its principal features.

"When, in 1798, Championnet, the conqueror of Mack, on the banks of the Tiber, had driven from Rome the King of Naples and 40,000 Neapolitans, the lazzaroni cried out that they were betrayed. The Court, which had the weakness to arm them, was so terrified by the excesses committed by this ignorant populace that it was obliged to escape to Sicily on the 11th Nivôse (31st of December) on board the ship of the English Admiral Nelson.

"Eleven days later, when the people of Naples learned that the French general, who was steadily advancing, had signed on 22nd Nivôse (11th of January) an armistice with Mack, which ceded to him Capua, a large part of the kingdom of Naples, and a money indemnity of eight millions, they became so infuriated that Prince Pignatelli himself, who had replaced the king, had to flee, abandoning the beautiful capital to the lazzaroni.

"After eight days of tumult and anarchy, the fury of which redoubled with the approach of the French, the lazzaroni, who showed more courage than the soldiers, committed such unheard-of excesses against the nobility and the citizens that all the friends of order united with Prince Moliterni to second the entry of the French into Naples.

"Sebastian Des Guidi commanded a detachment of the Civil Guard. On the 4th Pluviôse, year vii. (January 23, 1799), General Championnet gave the assault. The citizen militia attacked at the same time; Sebastian Des Guidi was the thirteenth among the assailants who precipitated themselves upon the fort St. Elmo, the culminating point, courageously defended by the lazzaroni under the direction of a man named Branti. After a bloody fight the fort and posts were taken; one of the principal chiefs, made prisoner, consented to make all his men lay down their arms on condition that Saint Januarius was respected.

"From that time the kingdom of Naples took the name of the Parthenopean Republic until the 17th of July, when

Cardinal Ruffo, at the head of 25,000 men, brought back Ferdinand IV. and the queen. The conflict was bloody —reactions are the daughters of abuses—this one became a veritable butchery. Queen Caroline and Admiral Nelson approved of the cruelties only too much.

"Sebastian Des Guidi, wounded and made prisoner, was taken with seven hundred patriots on board an English ship to be hanged.

"The executions began with Carraciolo.

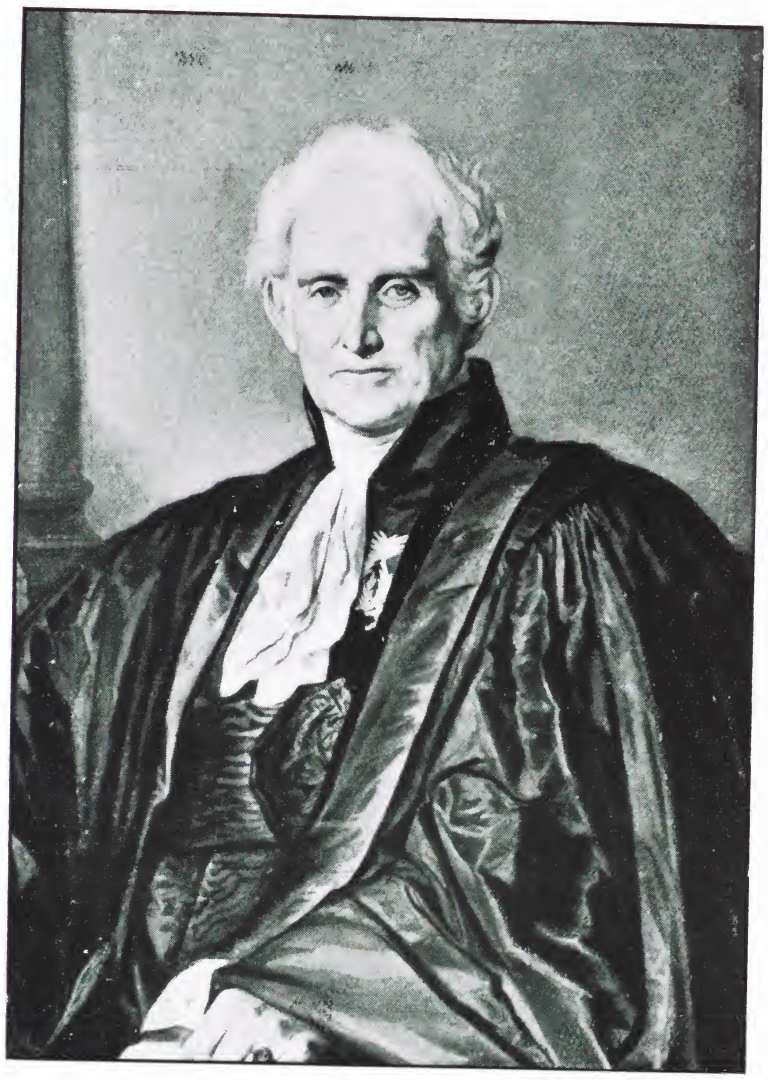
"Called before his turn, Des Guidi was going to undergo the same penalty, when the error in the name, which was discovered just in time for him, made them send him back and brought about his deliverance.

"The emotion which he experienced was so profound that it caused a nervous trembling in the legs, and imparted to his swaying gait that swinging motion which is noticeable particularly among Arabs of distinction, and which in later times occasioned him more than one fall. This weakness of the lower limbs formed all his life a singular contrast with the vigour of his intelligence.

"Miraculously saved but stripped of all resources, since his property had been confiscated, and compromised in the eyes of royalty, he came in 1799 to ask France for an asylum.

"His thirtieth year had just struck—the age of manhood when action succeeds dreams. Marseilles was his first resting-place, Lyons his second. The tower of Fourvières, that entirely Lyonnese building, which in 1792 had been sold as national property, and transformed by a Madame Besson into furnished chambers, served him as an asylum in the first instance. There he was sent in military fashion, in his capacity of refugee, conjointly with a Calabrian. His angelic face, his rare intelligence, and the air of misfortune which he carried interested the then proprietress of the chambers, and her brother introduced him to M. Vingtrinier, merchant, who received him at his house. They procured some pupils for him and he began to give private tuition; then, his talents and solid instruction being appreciated, a decree of 11 Thermidor, year xi., conferred on him the title of French citizen.

"His brother Philip, whose property had been confiscated like that of all his family, joined Sebastian at Lyons in 1800. Sebastian now discharged the functions of pro-



COUNT SEBASTIAN DES GUIDI, M.D.

fessor of physics and chemistry at the central school of the Ardèche, when King Murat recalled the two brothers and reinstated them in their property which the revolution had deprived them of. Philip alone returned to Naples; Sebastian remained at Lyons, which became definitively his adopted city.

"He had obtained in a competition in 1801 the position of professor of mathematics at the college of Privas, where he remained two years. On his return to Lyons in 1803 he was admitted to the Lyceum of that city to teach mathematics and physics.

"By the introduction of his Lyons' friends he made the acquaintance of one of the principal families of Dauphiné, and in 1804 he had the happiness to marry Mdlle. L. Chion, of Crest.

"In 1810 he was called to the faculty of Marseilles to fill the post of professor of special mathematics.

"Three years later (1813) he was appointed inspector of the University of Grenoble.

"Promoted to the inspectorship of Metz, after the disasters of 1815, he was on the way to take up his post, leaving Madame Des Guidi at Grenoble, when, in consequence of some political remarks imprudently expressed, he was thrown into prison. His wife on receiving the news went to him at once; but it was with very great difficulty that she succeeded in delivering her husband after eight days of captivity."

In spite of these absorbing occupations devoted to education, Des Guidi found time to utilise his prodigious activity for the benefit of the art of medicine, and after having obtained the degree of Doctor of Science on February 12, 1819, the Faculty of Strasbourg proclaimed him Doctor of Medicine on September 21, 1820. He was then 51 years of age.

Inspector of the University of Lyons in 1819, he was obliged to relinquish his functions in 1821, for family affairs had recalled him to Naples, where he remained for seven years.

"It was during this sojourn in Naples that he had occasion to become acquainted with homœopathy. Des Guidi has himself told in his *Letter to the Medical Men of France* the circumstances which led him to study this therapeutic method. His wife, for many years affected

by a serious disease, had exhausted in vain all the resources of medicine. Excellent practitioners of Lyons, Paris, Grenoble, and Montpellier had lavished on her, and with affection, all their able counsels, but nothing had had a permanent result. The waters of Pouzzoles had no result either. Dr. Simone spoke to Des Guidi about homœopathy, practised at that time with success by Dr. de Romani. The latter was called to see the patient, and had the good fortune to cure her.

(To be continued.)

SYMPOSIUM ON *ARGENTUM NITRICUM.*

Introduced by Dr. Clarke.

It was a happy idea on the part of the Editor to invite contributions centring round some particular remedy for each month of the year; and I have gladly complied with his request to perform the part of introducing the subjects. The value of bringing together experiences with a single drug observed by a number of different practitioners has proved so great in the meetings of the Cooper Club that there is every reason to follow the same plan in the journals. If the initative now taken should prove successful, it will doubtless become a permanent institution. All that will be needed is for our medical readers to write out their experiences with each drug and send them promptly to Dr. Wheeler.

Argentum nitricum—Nitrate of Silver—is best known in old medicine for its caustic properties. Sticks of "Lunar Caustic" were an invariable part of the surgeon's armamentarium in olden days. The principal internal use to which the drug was put was as a remedy in epilepsy and in locomotor ataxy. In cases of epilepsy it was given in the form of pills, and the prolonged use of it in this connection gave rise to the cases of "argyria" in which the entire skin of the body became permanently lead-coloured. It was from observations of its effects recorded by observers who had given it in cases of epilepsy that Hahnemann collected the few symptoms of this drug which appear in his *Materia Medica Pura*. The proving of it he left to others; though he proved *Argentum metallicum*—Leaf Silver—very fully.

DESTERNE, ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE

DR. ANTOINE-HIPPOLYTE DESTERNE.

Dr. Desterne, one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital of Paris, recently died in that city, of an attack of apoplexy, brought on by severe professional labors. He was an earnest and able advocate and practitioner of Hahnemannian homœopathy. He left a large number of valuable papers on medical subjects, which his friends intend to publish.

Hahn Mo Mar 1874

DETWILLER, HENRY, M. D., of Easton, Pa., was born at Langenbruck, Canton Basel Landschaft, Switzerland, on December 18th, 1795. His parents were Henry and Verena Detwiller. After attending the village school until entering the thirteenth year of his age, he was placed in a French Institute at St. Immier for two years. At the expiration of that term he became the private pupil of Laurentius Senor, M. D., a graduate of Wurzburg, under whose systematic instruction he during three years prepared for matriculation in the Medical Department of the University at Freyburg, Grand Duchy of Baden. In the spring of 1814, he was admitted to that university, and remained there five consecutive semesters. He had then just entered his twenty first year. Being a great admirer of natural sciences, he longed for a new field in which to cultivate his scientific tastes to their fullest extent. He therefore resolved to visit the United States and devote four years to the collection of zoölogical, mineralogical and botanical specimens, etc. Accordingly he embarked in the spring of 1817, in company with several hundred emigrants, at Basel on the Rhine, and landed at Muyden, near Amsterdam. During the passage he acted as physician to the company. On arrival at Muyden, he was requested to present himself before a Medical Board at Amsterdam; he did so and was appointed physician on the ship "John," of Baltimore, an old three-master that made then its last trip with over four hundred souls on board. The captain taking a very southerly course, going south of Bermuda in the middle of July, the oppressive heat produced dysentery, cholera morbus and prostrating diarrhœas. The medicine chest was inadequately supplied, and had it not been for Dr. Detwiller's and General Vandame's private stores the mortality would have been fearful.

The vessel arrived in the port of Philadelphia in the latter part of July. Greater part of the passengers being redemptioners, they had to remain on board until disposed of; many of them were on the sick list, and they, as well as the sick on board another vessel in port, were entrusted to Dr. Detwiller's care by the port physician; the same trust was reposed in him at the quarantine station by the official physician. While thus detained in Philadelphia he became professionally acquainted with Dr. Monges, an eminent French doctor, by whom he was frequently called in consultation in the family of General Vandame and other French refugees of rank in Napoleon's time. At the suggestion and persuasion of Joseph Bonaparte, General Vandame and Dr. Monges, he abandoned the idea of going into the Western wilderness—the Indian country—and made preparations to establish himself in a locality where the German language was mostly spoken. Being well provided with letters of introduction, he proceeded first to Allentown, Pa., and on September 3d, 1817, entered the office of Dr. Charles H. Martin as assistant. Here he practised seven months with signal success.

During the fall and winter of 1817-'18, there appeared in many parts of Lehigh and the adjoining counties a disease attacking whole families with more or less severity, and attended in convalescence with frequent relapses, the patients dragging along a pitiable existence for months, and frequently succumbing to either phthisis or dropsy. This disease was diagnosed by the physicians with whom he came in contact as "bilious colic," as one of the most prominent symptoms was abdominal or intestinal pain, with very obstinate costiveness and vomiting. The prevailing practice was opium and calomel in very large doses, powerful doses of all kinds of laxatives, tobacco smoke being forced into the rectum through a peculiar apparatus, while salivation was produced to a fearful extent. It was the discovery of the real cause of this so-called "bilious colic," or "verstopfung," as it was called by the German laymen, that brought to the favorable notice of the public the "young German doctor," under which appellation the subject of this sketch was generally known. It proved to be lead poisoning in the form of malate of lead, produced from the glazing with litharge of earthen pots in which apple butter, often rather sour, had been kept. This discovery, and his successful antidotal

treatment, created for him an enviable professional reputation, and many were the invitations he received from different parties to establish himself permanently in their localities. He finally selected Hellertown, Pa., and in April, 1818, he opened an office there. In the following December he married Miss Elizabeth Appel, a native of the vicinity of the village. By this marriage he had three sons and four daughters. In November, 1835, his wife, after a protracted illness, died of phthisis pulmonalis.

In 1836, Dr. Detwiller visited Europe in company with his eldest son, whom he placed in an institution of learning, to remain for four years under the guidance and guardianship of a particular friend and professional gentleman. During his sojourn in Europe he made it one of his special objects to have interviews with the illustrious Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, at Paris, Professors Shœlein, Oken and Schintz, in Zurich, on scientific subjects, and in the interest of the Allentown Academy of the homœopathic healing art; also, of the Coryphæus of homœopathy in the United States, Dr. C. Hering. He also visited his Alma Mater, presented his certificates of examination (absolutorium), executed in the fall of 1816, when he had not attained his majority or the age required by the statutes for the holding of a degree. So after an absence of twenty years he applied to the medical faculty for a re-examination, and, if found worthy, for the grant of a diploma. The faculty met, and after subjecting him to a rigorous examination in all the different branches, surgical operations on the cadaver, and so forth, he was rewarded with that to which he would have been entitled twenty years before had he been of age, namely, a diploma of Doctor Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ, et Artis Obstetriciæ.

Returning to the United States, he resumed his practice in Hellertown, and pursued it until 1852, when he removed to Easton, Pa. He introduced homœopathy in this place, and had to contend against the usual unfair and unprofessional opposition of some otherwise respectable allopaths.

During his residence of thirty-four years in Hellertown, Pa., notwithstanding his very extensive and laborious practice, he always managed to husband time to follow his favorite study of natural science. In the course of time he got together the flora sauconensis, the name by which he calls his herbarium, the specimens being collected principally in upper and lower Saucon. Many botanical excursions were made in company with his friends Dr. De Schweinitz and Dr. Hübner. The ornithological specimens—the mammals reptiliæ, cheloniæ, etc., etc.—collected and by him prepared, represent, with but few exceptions, the whole fauna of Pennsylvania. The greater part of his collections have been donated to various public institutions and museums in Europe, especially to the museum at the University of Basil, he being a corresponding member of the Natural Historical Society there.

On July 23rd, 1828, Dr. Detwiller dispensed the first homœopathic remedy selected in accordance with the law of *similia similibus curantur*, and from that onward till now in his seventy-eighth year he has continued an active and successful practitioner of homœopathy. To him also belongs the honor of being the first dispenser and introducer of homœopathic remedies in the State of Pennsylvania, as is set forth in a paper, entitled, "The Rise and Progress of Homœopathy in Pennsylvania," published in the Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State, at the eighth session, as reported by Dr. Dudley Pemberton.

In 1836, he was elected a member of the medical faculty of the Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, at Allentown. At the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy in New York city, in 1844, he became a member, and is one of the few surviving original members of that flourishing institute. On April 5th, 1850, he was elected a fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Detwiller has two sons, four grandsons, and one son-in-law, all graduates of medicine, and three of them homœopaths.

Through his long and honorable career, Dr. Detwiller has displayed unusual ability and resource as a physician, has been rewarded with distinguished success, and has gained the confidence, respect, and esteem of all classes.

As Dr. Gram, who settled in or near New York city about the year 1825, was the pioneer of homœopathy in the United States, so Dr. HENRY DETWILLER, now of Easton, Northampton County, is the undoubted pioneer of homœopathy in Pennsylvania, he having commenced its investigation in 1828, and having made the first prescription July 23d of that year. Dr. Detwiller was a native of Switzerland, and emigrated to this country in 1817. Acting under the advice of Joseph Bonaparte and other distinguished men of that day he located at Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 3d, 1817, as an assistant to one Dr. Martin. It was the discovery, by Dr. Detwiller, of the cause of a disease then existing there, that caused the young "German doctor," as he was called, to be very popular. That which, by physicians generally, had been diagnosed "bilious colic," was demonstrated by him to have been poisoning by the malate of lead, produced from the glazing with litharge of earthen pots in which apple-butter was kept. This discovery and its successful antidotal treatment, created for him an enviable reputation. Afterward he established himself at Hellertown, Northampton County, in 1818. About the year 1828 he commenced the investigation of the doctrines promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, and actively engaged in their practical application in connection with Dr. William Wesselhœft.†

In 1836 Dr. Detwiller visited Europe, to have interviews with the illustrious Hahnemann at Paris, and Professor Schœnlein and others, on scientific subjects, and in the interests of the Allentown Academy. Returning to the United States he resumed his practice at Hellertown, and there continued until 1852, when he removed to Easton, Pa., where he introduced homœopathy, and where he is still in active practice.

He was elected a member of the faculty of the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, located at Allentown, Pa., which was founded in 1835.

World's Convention, 1876. v.2.p 655

HENRY DETWILER, M.D., Easton, Pa.

The death of this truly venerable pioneer, at the remarkable age of over ninety-one years and after an uninterrupted practice of seventy-two years, is an event of more than ordinary interest in the history of this society. He was the last survivor of the actual pioneers of homœopathy on this continent; he administerd the first experimental prescription according to this method in Pennsylvania, and almost simultaneously with Dr. Gray's adoption of the system in New York. He had conversed with Hahnemann in 1836. In the same year he became one of the first faculty of the newly chartered "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," at Allentown, Pa., in which he was associated with Constantine Hering, Wm. Wesselhœft, E. Freytag and John Romig. A few years later (1844) he united with others in the organization of this Institute, the last session of which—notwithstanding his great age—he honored with his inspiring presence. He was one of the earliest of those adventurous men who risked their prospects of life and reputation by the acceptance of a new and foreign medical reform, and exposed themselves to the contumely and ostracism of the profession and to the ridicule and desertion of the laity. His name, together with those of Gram, Gray, Wesselhœft, Wilson, Freytag and Hering, will ever be held in reverential memory as apostles of our medical crusade.

Dr. Detwiler was a native of Switzerland. He was born at Langenbruck in the canton Basel Landschaft, December 13, 1795, the son of Henry and Verena Detwiler. From an early age he manifested a quick intelligence and desire for learning. At thirteen he became a pupil of Laurentius Seure, M.D., under whose personal instruction he continued for several years, acquiring not only a knowledge of the classics, but such an acquaintance with natural science as was then required for matriculation in the University of Freyburg, which latter institution he entered when eighteen. He completed the regular course in the university, but not having attained his majority, did not at that time receive his diploma.

Impelled by a love of natural science and an ardent desire to visit the new world, he determined to undertake a voyage to America. Arriving at Amsterdam, he found opportunity

for employment as physician of an emigrant ship. To qualify himself for the position he passed an examination before a Government Medical Board, and embarked in the ship "John" of Boston, an old and unseaworthy vessel, which was overcrowded with more than four hundred passengers of both sexes and all ages. The voyage was long and the supply of food insufficient and poor in quality. As a consequence there was much sickness on board and the young doctor had his hands full. The ship's medicine chest became exhausted and he was obliged to draw heavily upon his private stock and also that of a fellow passenger, General von Dame, one of Napoleon's officers and a political refugee. In July, 1817, the ship arrived at Philadelphia; but on account of the sickness on board, was obliged to remain quarantined for some time, and was kept in charge of Dr. Detwiler by the port physician. Another ship which arrived about the same time was also put under his care.

The friendship that had grown up between General von Dame and the doctor during the long voyage was not allowed to terminate on its completion. On the contrary, by the kind offices of the former, Dr. Detwiler was introduced to numbers of French refugees, including some of high rank, already residing in Philadelphia. In this way he became acquainted witb Joseph Bonaparte and a distinguished French physician, Dr. Monges. He had intended to push into the interior and explore the western wilderness before settling down to the work of his profession; but by the persuasion of his new made friends he changed his plans, and decided to establish himself in a locality where the German language was mostly spoken. His first venture was at Allentown, Pa., where he became an assistant to Dr. Charles H. Martin, a practitioner of wide repute in that neighborhood. The commendatory letters with which he was provided, together with his agreeable and unassuming manners, secured for him an encouraging reception.

During the following winter his reputation was greatly enhanced in consequence of his fortunate discovery of the nature of a serious and prevalent epidemic that broke out in parts of Lehigh and adjoining counties, in regard to which there was

much uncertainty among the local practitioners. Prominent among the symptoms were severe abdominal pains, obstinate constipation and vomiting. Whole families were affected. Its course was tedious and uncertain. Apparent convalescence was followed by relapses, and many cases were protracted through months of suffering. The doctors screened their perplexity under vague appellations, such as bilious colic, etc. The common people, mostly Germans, called it "verstopfung" (stoppage). The usual treatment was truly "heroic." Opium and calomel in large doses, searching cathartics, insufflation of tobacco smoke and other vigorous expedients were resorted to, in consequence of which mercurial salivation and other distressing results were prevalent.

Dr. Detwiler was not long in detecting the signs of lead poisoning in these cases, and after further investigation, found the source of it in the litharge in the glazed lining of the earthen pots in which the much used apple butter was kept. The promulgation of this discovery, with the antidotal and preventive measures based upon it, soon eradicated the plague and added greatly to his renown among the people.

He soon began to receive overtures from a number of places to establish himself permanently within their bounds. Of the places thus opened to him he finally selected Hellertown, in Northampton county, whither he removed in 1818. There he was speedily successful in gathering a large practice. There he married and had a family of three sons and four daughters, and there he remained for about twenty-four years. In 1852 he removed to Easton.

But in the meanwhile a great change came over his medical opinions and practice. Among his most intimate professional friends was the late Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, of Bath, about twelve miles from Hellertown. On one occasion Dr. Wesselhœft told Dr. Detwiler that he had received from Dr. Stapf in Germany —who had become a disciple of Hahnemann—some books on homœopathy and a case of medicines, with an earnest request that he would examine the former and test the latter. The father of Dr. W.—still living in Germany—had for several years employed the new method in his family, and had often urged his son to investigate its merits. Hitherto, however,

he had given the subject no attention; but the conversion of Dr. Stapf, whose scientific attainments and sound judgment he held in high estimation, could not but awaken an interest that he had not felt before.

He induced Dr. Detwiler to join with him in giving the matter an examination, and the latter was the first to make an experimental test. A patient then for some time under treatment for dysmenorrhœa without success, was relieved with surprising promptness by pulsatilla, the first dose of which was given July 23, 1828. This was, no doubt, the first homœopathic prescription administered in Pennsylvania by a physician. His friend and colleague, Dr. Wesselhœft, was not far behind, and these two for some time prosecuted their investigations and trials in concert and with frequent conferences and mutual confidences, resulting after no long time in the full acceptance of the Hahnemannian system by both.

Dr. Eberhard Freytag, of Bethlehem, although a sexagenarian, soon joined his younger colleagues in studying and practicing the new therapeutics. About the same time the Rev. Christian J. Becker, of Kridersville, who had been partly educated for the medical profession, became interested in the subject, and entered into the discussion with enthusiasm. The result was so convincing that he practiced with remarkable success among the poor of his neighborhood. Later, he devoted his excellent abilities to the treatment of the sick generally and was a zealous propagandist of the new system. This small but earnest body of workers received another valuable accession by the conversion, in 1830, of Dr. John Romig. The frequent consultations of these forerunners led, in course of time, to the formation of the "Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Counties adjacent," and, after the arrival of Dr. Hering in 1833, to the establishment of the "Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," an account of which is fully set forth in the Transactions of this Institute for 1876.

In 1836 Dr. Detwiler visited Europe, partly for the purpose of consulting Hahnemann about the proposed "Allentown Academy," and partly to place his oldest son, who accompanied him, at school. His interviews with Hahnemann were most interesting, but do not appear to have greatly affected

the character or plan of the projected institution at Allentown, which was warmly approved by the master.

After leaving Paris, he visited his *alma mater* for the purpose of claiming the diploma which had been withheld when he left the university on account of his youth. After a re-examination on certain branches, he was rewarded with the degree which he had earned twenty years before.

On his return to America he resumed his practice in Hellertown, and remained there till 1852, when he removed to Easton, where he was the first to introduce homœopathy, which he did with success, though not without opposition from his allopathic brethren of the place. There he continued to reside and to practice his art until his death on the 21st of last April. Notwithstanding his advanced years his health and bodily energy were but little impaired, while his mental faculties retained their natural force and activity in a remarkable degree. He visited his patients with regularity until within a short time of his decease, and then discontinued the habit in consequence of a fall that obliged him to take to his bed. Even then his mind was so unaffected that he advised and prescribed from his death bed for a number of cases, until his voice became inaudible from weakness.

It needs not to be said that Dr. Detwiler was interested in all measures for extending and promoting the knowledge and practice of homœopathy, of the truth and advantages of which his long experience had fully assured him. He was a member of various societies and institutions having these objects in view. As already stated, he was present and took an active interest in the founding of this Institute in 1844. In the early years of its existence he was an active member, and since the organization of the Seniors' Association he has greatly enjoyed the annual reunions of the veteran survivors.

Though ever diligent and faithful in the prosecution of his art, he was not insensible to the attractions of other departments of science. He found time especially for the cultivation of natural history, in the study of which he delighted. He was a man of deep religious feeling, a devout member of the German Reformed Church, charitable to the poor and sympathetic towards the unfortunate and suffering. The wife of his youth, with whom he lived happily for seventeen years, died of phthisis in 1835. His three sons were all trained in the profession of their father. One has died and one is himself a Senior of the Institute. One of his four daughters is the wife of a physician. His other descendants are twenty-seven grand children, twenty-one great grand children and two great-great grand children.

Am. Inst. Trans. 1887.

Dr. H. D. Paine: *Mr. President and Members of the Institute:* We have now reached the last day and the closing hours of our busy and interesting session. Our business is well nigh completed, and we are about to depart for our several homes and fields of labor. But before we separate, let us pause for a space, as has been the custom of the Institute for many years, while we take account of the losses death has wrought among us since we last met, and honor by some expressive service the memory of our late associates who have now gone to their rest.

Dr. Henry Detwiler, the first on the roll, the oldest member of the Institute, and perhaps, the oldest practicing physician in the country (for he continued in the actual exercise of his calling until within three weeks of his death), has died at the ripe old age of 92 years. He made the first homœopathic prescription in the State of Pennsylvania; he had known Hahnemann, and was one of the veteran founders of this Institute. He was a frequent attendant of its meetings, even to the last one in this place. Many now present will recall the evident interest with which he watched the proceedings of that session and the apparent zest with which he joined in the mild social excitements of the seniors. The narrative of his life, as summarized in his memoir, will be found of much interest as illustrating important facts in the early history of homœopathy in this country.

Dr T. Franklin Smith:

I have been thinking since I came here of our esteemed and venerable friend and brother, Henry Detwiler, M.D., of Easton, Pa., who met with us here one year ago. It was my great privilege to have him lean upon my arm as we attended the annual gathering of the Senate of Seniors at that time. Although bent almost double by the infirmities and labors of more than ninety years, yet he attended to the duties of his profession even at that time. I remember that he told us at that meeting, that within three weeks of the time he was here he had attended a case of confinement and had also performed a surgical operation. He seemed to enjoy the sessions of the Institute, and expressed himself as being glad he had the privilege of meeting with us, and indulged the hope that he might be permitted to be with us again this year, although he thought it was hardly probable that he would be on account of his advanced age and increasing infirmities.

As Dr. Gram, who settled in or near New York city about the year 1825, was the pioneer of homœopathy in the United States, so Dr. HENRY DETWILLER, now of Easton, Northampton County, is the undoubted pioneer of homœopathy in Pennsylvania, he having commenced its investigation in 1828, and having made the first prescription July 23d of that year. Dr. Detwiller was a native of Switzerland, and emigrated to this country in 1817. Acting under the advice of Joseph Bonaparte and other distinguished men of that day he located at Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 3d, 1817, as an assistant to one Dr. Martin. It was the discovery, by Dr. Detwiller, of the cause of a disease then existing there, that caused the young "German doctor," as he was called, to be very popular. That which, by physicians generally, had been diagnosed "bilious colic," was demonstrated by him to have been poisoning by the malate of lead, produced from the glazing with litharge of earthen pots in which apple-butter was kept. This discovery and its successful antidotal treatment, created for him an enviable reputation. Afterward he established himself at Hellertown, Northampton County, in 1818. About the year 1828 he commenced the investigation of the doctrines promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, and actively engaged in their practical application in connection with Dr. William Wesselhœft.†

In 1836 Dr. Detwiller visited Europe, to have interviews with the illustrious Hahnemann at Paris, and Professor Schœnlein and others, on scientific subjects, and in the interests of the Allentown Academy. Returning to the United States he resumed his practice at Hellertown, and there continued until 1852, when he removed to Easton, Pa., where he introduced homœopathy, and where he is still in active practice.

He was elected a member of the faculty of the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, located at Allentown, Pa., which was founded in 1835.

In the further prosecution of this work, the history of homœopathy in Pennsylvania will be given not in chronological order, but by counties, alphabetically arranged. (W. C.)

W C

And now, Mr. President and fellow-members, I come to speak of the death of one whom we all revere, and about whose name and worth, there cluster so many things to make us feel that *we* were privileged to know and to have fellowship with the man who first gave a dose of homœopathic medicine in this, the Keystone State; and one who labored long, successfully and well to uphold the "New School of Medicine." Need I tell you of whom I speak? Look back at the transactions of this Society for 1880, when we met at Easton, Pa., and were most royally banqueted by Dr. Henry Detwiler, Pioneer, Heralder, Prophet, King, and Priest of what now our people have to bless them and their households, namely, the best and most scientific treatment the suffering ones can get. We honor ourselves by doing honor to the name of Dr. Henry Detwiler. The death of this venerable man, at the age of over 91 years, and after having practiced the healing art for more than 72 years, is an event in the history of this Society that should have more note than the mere report of your necrologist.

Dr. Detwiler was a friend of Hahnemann. An associate of such men as Gray, Hering, Wesselhœft, Freytag, and Romig—Gram and Wilson should not be forgotten.

Dr. Detwiler was a native of Switzerland. Born December 13th, 1795.

July, 1817, we first hear of him in this country. The ship upon which he made his journey was quarantined at Philadelphia, and Dr. Detwiler placed in command of the sick.

We next hear of him at Hellertown, Northampton County, Pa., in 1818. In 1852 he removed to Easton, Pa., where he continued to reside and practice his art until his death, which took place on April 21st, 1887. The cause of death was old age, hastened by a fall.

He was a member of various societies; was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844; was one of the founders of this our State Society in 1866.

Dr. Detwiler was a cultured man; an untiring student; a devout Christian; loved and honored by all his family and friends; mourned by all who knew him, we can but say of him he has been gathered to his fathers; a sheaf of wheat fully

ripened, and ready for the garner-house. Now what is left? To us the memory of a long and well-spent life; the hope of being able to plant the same kind of seeds he has sown, and the trust that we too may have it said of us: Well done, good and faithful one, may thy rest be calm and peaceful!

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1887.

IN MEMORIAM—HENRY DETWILER, M. D.

In the death of Dr. Detwiler Homœopathy loses its oldest practitioner, and one who has ably upheld Homœopathy for over half a century. The places of such men can hardly be filled. One by one the old veterans drop off and, alas! none seem to arise to continue their work.

Dr. Henry Detwiler died at his home, in Easton, Pa., April 21st. He was the oldest citizen of Easton, the man who dispensed the first homœopathic remedy in America, and believed to be the oldest homœopathic physician in the world. He was born in Switzerland December 18th, 1795, and consequently was in his ninety-second year. He landed in Philadelphia in July, 1817, practiced there a short time, moved to Allentown, and then to Hellertown. Dr. Detwiler gained great prominence all through the section in 1818 by checking an epidemic which was carrying off hundreds of people. The cause was learned by him to be poison in the lining of earthern jars then in common use. It made him popular from that time on, and his medical practice has been enormous. He was a personal friend of Hahnemann and has been repeatedly honored in homœopathic circles. His progenity is great, six children, twenty-seven grandchildren, twenty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren surviving him. His sons are Dr. J. J. Detwiler, Easton, and Dr. W. F. Detwiler, Hellertown, both prominent men.

Dr. Detwiler was an able man; was remarkable for his fund of knowledge on natural sciences. He had lost none of his old-time interest in public affairs because of his many years, and during the past few years attended nearly every performance at the Able Opera House. His mind to the last was as unclouded as that of a boy, due in a great measure to the excellent care he had taken of himself.

Hom. Physician. June, 1887.

HENRY DETWILER, M. D., of Easton, Pa., the oldest homœopathic physician in the U. S, if not in the world, and the last man in America who was personally acquainted with Hahnemann, died April 21, 1887. He was born in Switzerland, Dec. 13, 1795, hence was nearly 92 years of age, and had been in active practice over 70 years. He was elected a member of the Faculty of the "Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art" in 1836 and in 1844 assisted in organizing the American Institute. On the 23d of July, 1828, he made the first homœopathic prescription ever made in the State of Pennsylvania—the remedy Pulsatilla, for retarded menstruation.

Med. Adv. V. 18. p 596.

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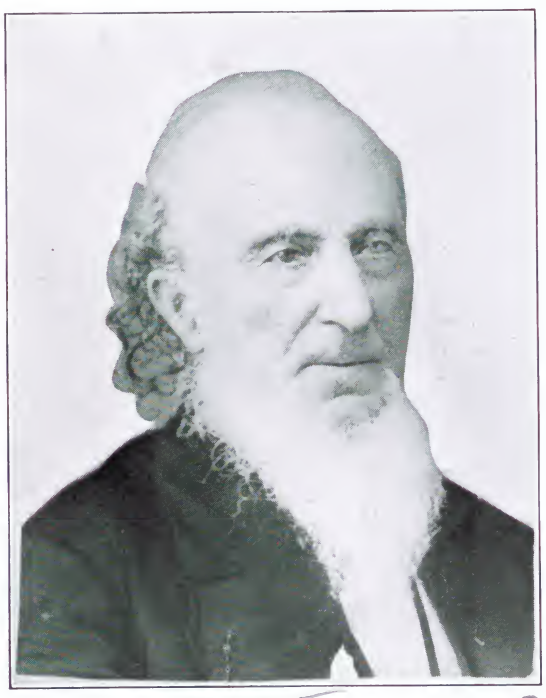


Henry DeWitt, M.D.

Easton Sept. 24th 1873

P. Dudley, M.D.
Dear Sir

I fully Approve of the nominations containing the names and residences of Doctors for appointment ~~of Local~~ to institute local Med: societys. I would propose to add Clinton County John Richards M. D. P.Office Lock Haven.

Respectfully yours
H. Detwiller

DETWILLER, HENRY

Hahn Monthly May 1887

DR. HENRY DETWILLER.

The following notice of the late Henry Detwiller, M. D., of Easton, Penna., the man who on July 23d, 1828, made the first homœopathic prescription in the State, we copy with but slight alterations from the Northampton *Democrat* of April 29th, 1887:

After seventy-two years of active medical practice, Dr. Henry Detwiller, having attained the venerable age of ninety-two years, and the distinction of being the oldest homœopathic physician in the United States, if not in the world, has at last ended his long and useful career. About three weeks ago he arose at an early hour, as has been his habit from childhood, took his regular morning walk, and near the corner of Fourth and Northampton streets had the misfortune to fall upon the pavement, striking his forehead. He was assisted to his feet and returned to his office, partook of his customary lunch, and went to Bethlehem to attend several patients; the following day he made professional calls at Frenchtown, N. J., and in the evening of the third day he began to feel the effects of the fall. From then until Thursday morning of last week, April 21 at about seven o'clock, when he died, he has been confined the greater portion of the time to his room. Always accustomed to an outdoor life, his confinement irritated him, but while consciousness lasted he still gave minute directions as to the treatment of his patients, and superintended the preparation of medicines until through weakness he lost the power of articulation.

His career has been a marvelous one. He was born in Langenbruch, Canton Basel Landschaft, Switzerland, on the 13th day of December, 1795. His parents were named Henry and Verena Detwiller. He attended the village school in his boyhood days, where he showed great aptness for learning—so much so that when he arrived at the age of 13 he was sent to a French institute at St. Immier, where he pursued his studies until he was 15 years old. He then became the private pupil of Laurentius Senn, M. D., a graduate of the celebrated school at Wurzburg. He remained under his tutelage for three years and prepared for matriculation in the medical department of the University of Freyburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, to which institution he was admitted in the spring of 1814, where he prosecuted his studies for five consecutive semesters. After leaving the university, having barely reached his majority, and being fond of natural science, he felt a strong desire to penetrate the mysteries of this broad field of interesting and useful knowledge, and yearning for new scenes and impressions, he determined to cross the seas and explore the regions of the new world. He left Basel in the spring of 1817; several hundred emigrants accompanied him to Amsterdam. On this passage he acted as physician to the company. When they arrived at Muyden, near Amsterdam, he was requested to present himself to a medical board at the latter city for examination, which he did, was found competent, and appointed physician on the ship "John," an American vessel from Boston. It was an old "three master" upon its farewell trip, almost worn out, and unseaworthy then. But it took on board over four hundred human beings, men, women and children. Too closely packed in the vessel, extreme heat, perhaps improper food, caused great suffering among the passengers. Disease overtook

them, the medicine chest became empty, and the young doctor was called upon, not only for his medical skill, but the contents of his private medicine stores, to save life. On board the ship was no less a distinguished personage than General Vandame, one of the officers of Napoleon, who had become a political refugee. In the latter part of July, 1817, the vessel reached the port of Philadelphia. Many of the passengers who were sick when they arrived, with the sick of another vessel, were put in charge of Dr. Detwiller by the port physician. While thus detained he became professionally acquainted with Dr. Munges, an eminent French physician, by whom he was frequently called in consultation in the families of Gen. Vandame and other French refugees of rank. At the suggestion and persuasion of Joseph Bonaparte and Dr. Munges, he was dissuaded from going West, as he at first contemplated, and determined to begin practice in some German locality. Having letters of recommendation from high sources, he started out on a prospective tour. His first visit was to Allentown, where he arrived in the early autumn of 1817, and soon entered the office of Dr. Charles W. Martin, then a prominent physician in that county, where he remained as assistant for about seven months, during which time he displayed so much real knowledge and skill in his profession that he at once gained the confidence of all.

During the winter following and after, there was much sickness in the country, puzzling in its nature the skill of physicians generally, and causing much distress in the locality. The young German doctor soon discovered that the disease was caused by lead poisoning. The drug being in form of the malate of lead, produced by keeping fruits in the earthen jars then in common use, and in the manufacture of which larthage was employed. Dr. Detwiller at once applied the proper antidotes and gave the necessary instruction to warn the people against the danger and the disease disappeared. Of course, the successful treatment at once made the young doctor very popular among these people, and from various localities came urgent invitations to establish himself among them.

Finally, in the spring of 1818, he moved to Hellertown, in Northampton County, and opened an office there. Having thus settled himself, he soon made the acquaintance of an estimable lady named Elizabeth Apple, to whom he was married in December of the same year. They lived happily together for seventeen years, when Mrs. Detwiller died, leaving three sons and four daughters to mourn her loss.

[In the year 1828, Wm. Wesselhoeft, M. D., and Henry Detwiller, M. D., were practicing near each other, the former at Bath, Pa., the latter at Hellertown, twelve miles south of Bath. They met frequently in social life and in professional consultation. At one of their meetings Dr. Wesselhoeft mentioned that he had received from his father and Dr. Stapf, in Germany, some books on Homœopathy and a box of homœopathic medicines. He asked Dr. Detwiller to examine with him, the new system of medicine. Dr. Detwiller complied by studying up a case he then had on hand, of retarded menstruation with severe colic, and found pulsatilla indicated. He administered it—*the first homœopathic dose in Pennsylvania*, July 23, 1828, and was rewarded by a speedy and complete cure.—*Transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention*, 1876. Vol. II., p. 773.] From that time until his death he has been the unwavering student, practitioner and champion of the principles of Homœopathy.

In 1836 he paid a visit to his native land, accompanied by his eldest son, William, whom he placed in one of the

institutions of learning there to pursue his studies under the guardianship of a professional friend. During his stay in the old country he formed the acquaintance of many learned men of Europe, among the rest such celebrities as Dr. Hahnemann, Profs. Shoenlein, Oken, Shintz, and others. During his sojourn he visited his Alma Mater, presented his certificate of examination (absolutorium) executed in the fall of 1816, when he had not attained his majority, or the age required by the statues for the holding of a degree. So after an absence of twenty years he applied to the medical faculty for an examination, and, if found worthy, for the grant of a diploma. The faculty met and after subjecting him to a rigorous examination he was rewarded with that to which he would have been entitled twenty years before had he been of age, namely a diploma of Doctor *Medicinæ, Chirugiæ et Artis Obstetriciæ.*

In 1853 he removed to Easton, where he has since resided. During all his years of extensive practice he was ever able to devote himself to his favorite scientific studies. He collected the *Flora Sauconensis*, the name by which he called his herbarium, the specimens being collected principally in Upper and Lower Saucon.

The ornithological specimens, the mammals, reptiliæ, cheloniæ, etc., collected and prepared by him, represented, with but few exceptions, the whole fauna of Pennsylvania. A large number of them were sent to the University of Basil, while he was corresponding member of the National Historical Society there.

He was elected a member of the Medical Faculty of the Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art at Allentown in 1836, and in 1844, assisted at the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy in New York City, and retained his membership in the Society until the close of his life. In 1866 he assisted in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and continued his relations as a member until his death.

In September, 1886, he attended the dedication of the new Hahnemann College and Hospital in Philadelphia, and was described by one of the city journals as follows: "A bright-eyed and rosy-faced, but bowed and gray-haired man sat in one of the airy halls of the beautiful Hahnemann College and hospital building last night, looking smilingly around him on hundreds of men and women. It was Dr. Henry Detwiller, of Easton, and the one man who in all that throng had spoken to the great apostle of homœopathy, Hahnemann himself."

He was always interested in educational institutions and for fourteen years held the position of school director in Lower Saucon Township. He took an active interest in many business enterprises and has accumulated a large fortune. He was President of the North Penn. Iron Company during its successful operations, and connected with other furnaces, rolling mills, etc. He was for many years a communicant member of the Third Street Reformed Church. He was the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in this part of the State. His family consisted of three sons, all of whom were physicians, and four daughters, as follows: Dr. Charles Detwiller, deceased; Dr. Wm. Detwiller, of Hellertown; Dr. John J. Detwiller, of Easton, who for years past has been associated with his father in practice; Henrietta Heller, widow of C. B. Heller, of Hellertown; Matilda Martin, widow of Dr. Charles Martin, of Allentown; Cecelia Detwiller, wife of Jacob Detwiller, of Jersey City; Lucinda Lilliendahl, wife of J. A. Lilliendahl, of Jersey City. In addition to these children he leaves twenty-seven grandchil-

dren, twenty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

The funeral of the late Dr. Henry Detwiller, took place on Monday, from his residence in Centre Square, and though of a private character, was largely attended. The aged physician, who was not only the oldest man in our city, but the oldest practitioner of medicine of his school in the world, and as far as information can be obtained the oldest of any school, had many friends.

In looking upon him resting in his coffin it was difficult to believe that for three-quarters of a century he had engaged in active professional life. His remains, which had been placed in the spacious parlors of his residence, were visited during the morning by a large number of people. They were enclosed in a handsome casket. The floral tributes were very beautiful. At the head of the casket were two sheaves of wheat with a sickle composed of white rosebuds and a large pillow of lilies and roses. At his feet were a wreath of laurels and a cluster of lilies.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kieffer, of the Third Street Reformed Church, in accordance with the beautiful ritual of the German Reformed creed, to which the dead man was so greatly attached and to which his direct ancestors had adhered for the last 300 years.

The choir sang "Asleep in Jesus" and "Abide with Me."

At the conclusion of the services the body was borne to the hearse by eight pall-bearers—Dr. H. Heller, of Hellertown; Dr. Constantine Martin, of Allentown; Norton Martin, Esq., of Allentown; Harry Lilliendahl, Esq., William Lilliendahl and Clarence Detwiller, of Jersey City; Henry Detwiller, of Bethlehem, and William Detwiller, of Easton, all grandchildren of the deceased.

The interment was private and was only witnessed by the immediate relatives.

AT a special meeting of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, held at the office of Dr. Doolittle, Easton, April 25, at which there was a full attendance, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, After a long and useful life, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us Dr. Henry Detwiller, an Ex-president of this society.

Resolved, That in his death this society has lost a faithful and a most useful member.

Resolved, That while we most deeply deplore his loss, we are truly thankful that he was allowed to live so many years among us.

Resolved, That by his seventy-two years of active practice, his great devotion to his professional duty, his kindness and courtesy to those of us who came in professional contact with him, he has established among us for himself a perpetual remembrance and left us an example worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to each of the papers of this city, to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and to the HAHNEMANNIAN.

E. D. DOOLITTLE, M. D.,
F. J. SLOUGH, M. D.,
DANIEL YODER, M. D.

DETWEILLER, HENRY

DR. HENRY DETWILLER

BORN in Switzerland, 1795; died in Easton, Pa., 1887, where he practiced his profession most successfully for nearly forty years. He continued his profession actively to his very end, aged 92 years.

Dr. Detwiller was a distinguished physician and scientist. As a physician, his name will go down in history as the undisputed pioneer of homeopathy in Pennsylvania—and he is regarded by some as the pioneer of homeopathy in America, which he certainly was unless it can be proven that another had prescribed a homeopathic dose prior to July 23rd, 1828. He was one of the founders and one of the faculty of the "North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Art," now the "Hahnemann Medical College" of Philadelphia, Pa. He visited Hahnemann on two occasions, and he was to be the recipient of a marble statue, life-size, of the illustrious Hahnemann, by the renowned sculptor David, but the same was lost *en voyage*.

As a scientist he will be remembered as an intimate associate of the late Prof. Thomas C. Porter, LL.D., one of the greatest botanists this State and Country has ever produced, and the congeniality was entirely due to Dr. Detwiller's knowledge as a botanist and scientist.

He possessed many other qualities that endeared him generally, and Easton is proud to claim him as one of her historical sons.

OBITUARY, DR. DETWILLER.—The late Henry Detwiller, M.D., of Easton, Pa., had the distinction of making the first homœopathic prescription in Pennsylvania (1825), of practicing medicine for a period longer than the alloted three score years and ten of the Psalmist, and of closing a life of activity up to within three weeks of his death at 92, the oldest homœopathic physician of the United States. He was born in Langenbruch, Switzerland, and educated in medicine at Freiburg, Baden. In addition to extensive success as a practitioner, he achieved a large fortune by business sagacity, and, moreover, pursued studies in natural history. He collected the *flora sauconensis*, an herbarium of the Upper and Lower Saucon, and a museum of the fauna of Pennsylvania representing, with few exceptions, the entire animal life of the State. He was a member of the Medical Faculty of the Homœopathic Healing Art, at Allentown (1836), assisted at the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy (1844), and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and was a corresponding member of the National Historical Society of Basil, his native canton. His family consisted of four daughters, three sons, all of whom were physicians, twenty-seven grand-children, twenty-one great-grand-children, and two great-great-grand-children. He was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church, and was greatly revered for the worth of his character. Of his sons, Drs. Wm. and John J. Detwiller survive him.

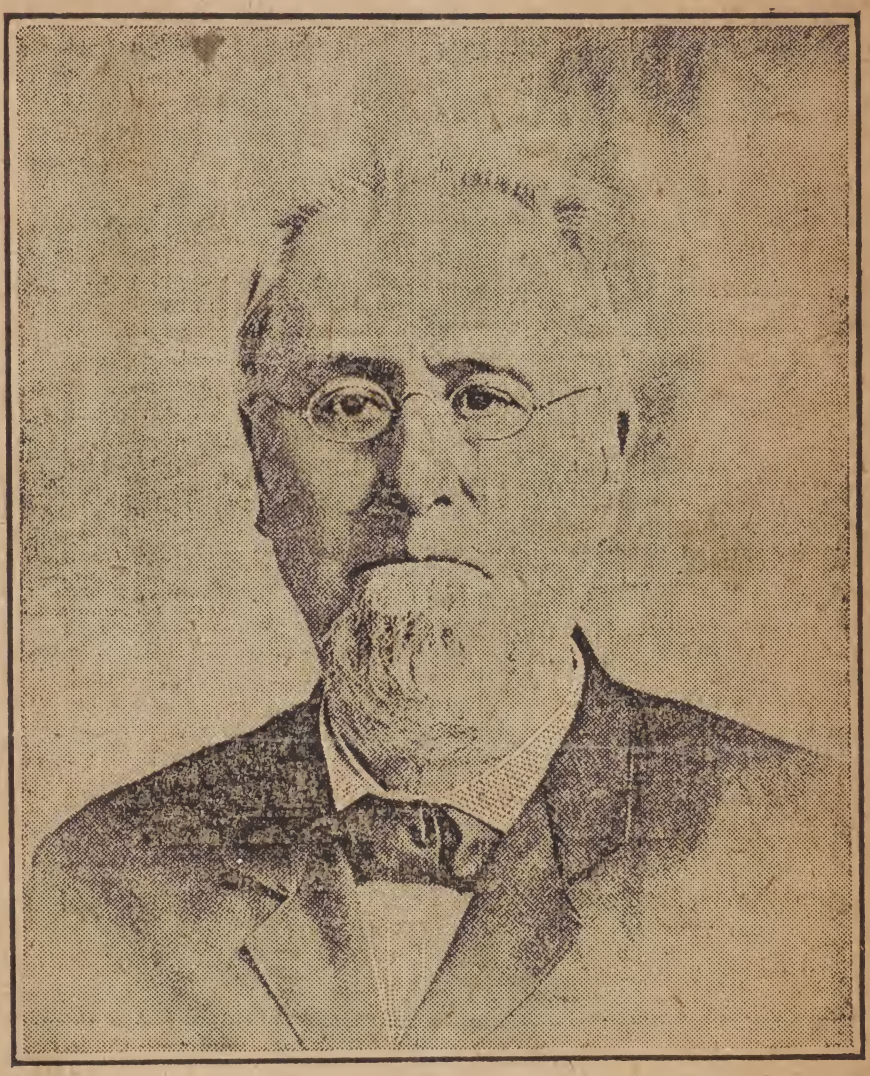
At a special meeting of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, held at the office of Dr. Doolittle, Easton, April 25th, at which there was a full attendance, the following resolutions were passed: "WHEREAS, After a long and useful life, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us Dr. Henry Detwiller, an ex-president of this society; *Resolved*, That in his death this society has lost a faithful and a most useful member. *Resolved*, That while we most deeply deplore his loss, we are truly thankful that he was allowed to live so many years among us. *Resolved*, That by his seventy-two years of active practice, his great devotion to his professional duty, his kindness and courtesy to those of us who came in professional contact with him, he has established among us for himself a perpetual remembrance and left us an example worthy of emulation. *Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy. *Resolved*, That we attend the funeral in a body. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to each of the papers of this city, to the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, and to the *Hahnemannian*.—E. D. DOOLITTLE, M.D., F. J. SLOUGH, M.D., DANIEL YODER, M.D."

.N Am Jl Hom June 1887

DETWEILER, ISAAC C

READING PAYS TRIBUTE TO HER DEAD PHILANTHROPIST

N American ~~Sept 1 1900~~



THE LATE DR. DETWEILER, OF READING

For fifteen years he kept a vow made to God that he would give his entire medical income for religious purposes.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

READING, Pa., August 31.

Reading, with its entire population, while universally mourning the death of Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler, is arranging one of the largest funerals ever given in the State of Pennsylvania.

Religiously inclined persons are particularly active in arranging a last sorrowful tribute, as the doctor was brought in close relationship to them throughout his life.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Detweiler made a vow to the effect that he would donate the entire proceeds of his large practice during the remainder of his life to the cause of God.

Aside from erecting one church in Japan and contributing largely for another, he endowed several religious institutions.

He remained faithful to his vow, made in 1885, until the time of his death, providing for himself with the rental of a number of houses.

DR. ISAAC DETWEILER DEAD AT READING

Times Aug 30 1900.

Well-Known Physician and Philanthropist Dies From Stroke of Paralysis.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

READING, August 29.

Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler, probably the only physician in the world who gave every dollar derived from his practice to charity and the church, died at his home, in this city, early this morning. He was 70 years of age and the oldest homoeopathic physician in Reading.

Dr. Detweiler was a very charitable man. He had a large practice and for many years every penny he earned from it was given unconditionally to religious and charitable work. During the Spanish-American war he contributed large sums of money for the purchase of literature and goods that would add to the comfort of the American soldiers.

In his earlier days he accumulated quite a fortune in building operations and the part he took in the extension of Reading was not insignificant. His death was due to dropsy, superinduced by a stroke of paralysis received about ten months ago. He leaves a widow, two brothers and two sisters. Some years ago two brothers of Dr. Detweiler, also physicians, were drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill river at Reading.

DR. ISAAC C. DETWEILER

Name in full Isaac C. Detweiler

P. O. Address in full Reading
Berks County
Penna
"

Graduate ~~of Licentiate of~~ of
Homoeopathic Med College of Penna
"
and University of Medicine & Surgery
Phila Pa

DR. DETWILER'S PECULIAR WILL

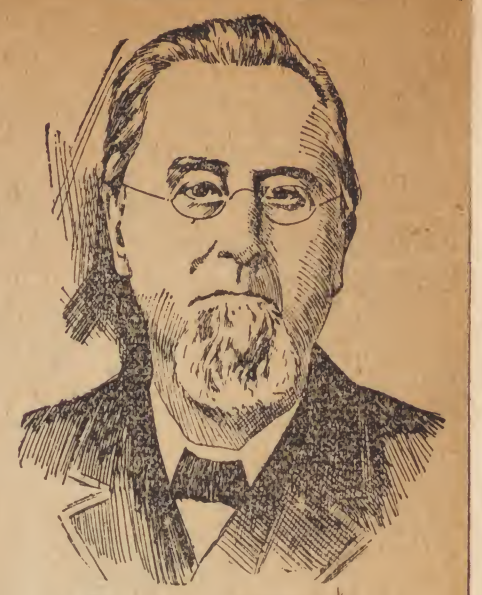
A Physician Who Gave His Ertire Insurance for Charitable Purposes.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

READING, September 8.

The will of the late Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler, the Reading phys—ician who, during the last fifteen years of his life, gave all the money he derived from the practice of his profession to the church and charity, was admitted to probate to-day. Dr. Detweiler leaves an estate of nearly $50,000, and the will, written by himself, is a most extraordinary document.

After bequeathing to his wife a number of properties, mortgages and cash, the will reads: "I give to my dear wife Eliza three Bibles, two German and one English, such as she may choose, and also six such other books as she may choose out of my library, and such medicines as she may want, especially aconite 1*, belladona 2*, chamomelia 1*, magnesia phos. 3*, nux vom. 3*, bryonia 1*, ipecac 1*, arsalle 3*, pulsatilla 1*, all in this clause to be hers in fee."



DR. ISAAC C. DETWEILER

The will bequeaths thousands of dollars for the spread of the gospel and other religious causes.

Ledger Aug 30 1900 Phila Times. Sept 9 1900

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

DOCTOR PROSPERED AND WAS LIBERAL ACCORDINGLY

Gave His Income for Fifteen Years to the Cause of the Church—Plea for $10,000 for a Deaf Mutes' Home—Railroad Grade Crossing Scores Its Fourth Victim—Seeking Shelter Under a Tree, Quarryman Was Killed by Lightning.

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

Reading, Aug. 29.—Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler, Reading's oldest homeopathic physician, died to-day, aged 70. He was a Prohibitionist of State reputation, and leaves a considerable estate. When a young man starting out in life he made a vow that if he prospered he would give a fixed percentage of his income to the Lord, and he did so. Fifteen years ago he made a public vow that whatever income he might derive thereafter from his practice would be given to the Bible and missionary cause. During all this time he devoted all his earnings from this source to various religious organizations. He gave to the American Bible Society, to the American Tract Society, American Sunday School Union and other organizations. He built one church in Japan, and furnished half the money to erect another.

Hahn Mo
Oct 1900

Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler died at his home in Reading, Pa., Aug. 19th. He was 70 years of age, and the oldest homœopathic physician in that section of Pennsylvania. In his early life Dr. Detwiler made a fortune in building operations, and at that time he made a vow that as he prospered he would give a certain percentage of his income to the cause of religion. He did so, and about twelve years ago he made another vow that whatever income he might hereafter derive from his medical practice he would give to charity and the church. This vow he also kept.

During the Spanish-American war he contributed large sums of money for the purchase of literature and articles that would add to the comfort of the American troops. He graduated from Hahnemann, Phila., '61.

DETWEILER, ISAAC C

Shell Haven Aug 15th 59

Prof C. J. Hempel

Highly Respected Sir

yours of Last week was Recd.
And in reply I would say that by
attending two courses of Lectures yet,
even at only 50 Dollars A course,
will make bad still worse, it would
come much higher at the end, by
taking boarding &c in consideration then
if I take only one course yet even if
I have to pay the full amount.
Another thing is this I am in my Thirtyeth
year now and if I spent much longer
to study then I am an old Man before
I get into practice, And at two different
places they went me by all means next
spring to Locate as A Homeopathic Physi-
cian & I always put it off yet for fear
I could not raise sufficient funds to
take another course of Lectures & graduate
Although they told me it would not matter
wether I had graduated or not, I should just
stand in practice, but I dont like to do
it unless I cannot do otherwise.
I have made some important cures during
this summer already, through wich I get
such A reputation, that I could start right
into practice, but if I can possibly accomplish
my desire then I went come out A regular
practitioner until I am A Licentiate from
the College .

over

Allow me to say again that if it is
a possibility for me to raise enough
then I ask no deduction.
but in case I could not & which I
am pretty certain I can not raise
enough money to support my family
myself & to pay full for all the
Tickets & Graduation fee, then
I would most sincerely ask the kind-
=ness of the different Professors for some deduc
=tion.

Yours Very Respectfully

L. B. Detweiler

N. B. excuse me dear Professor Hempel
for making you so much botheration
it is under yours & Professor Beakes
shoulders where I seek for shelter

L. Detweiler

Schuylkill Haven Aug 7th 1859

Prof C J Hempel

Respected Sir

I am very anxious to know what my prospects are for getting the privilege of attending the Lectures next term upon the propositions I made in A former Letter to you I have my Thesis written and still hard at my studies whenever time permits. so that I expect that I could Graduate next Spring, providing I can raise funds enough, and that I could do two if it was not for the panic therefore I ask for some deduction I think wich I would much rather not do but the old saying, circumstances alter cases & so with me

Yours with Respect
J. C. Detweiler
"

N. B Please give me an answer soon

over

perhaps I can raise enough
but it is doubtful. if I can
I ask no deduction, for I like
to see the welfare of that
institution. if I dont pay it
now & should be successful in
getting A good Practice for
with my prospects are good
I shall certainly then pay
the Balance

DETWILLER, JOHN JACOB

Name in full John Jacob Detwiller
and Henry Detwiller

P. O. Address in full

Easton Pennsylvania

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of
John Jacob D) The University of Pennsylvania
(Henry) of The University of Freyburg

tice med. since May 1847 Grand Duchy of Baden
ran to practice Homeop. in 1830. next oldest to J. F. Gray (in practice)

DETWILLER, J W

DR. J. W. DETWILLER.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 26.—Dr. J. W. Detwiller, a physician who had been located here only a few months, died this morning as the result of an operation performed last week for appendicitis. The disease had been allowed to assume serious progress before the operation was performed, and the victim failed to recover from the shock.

Trib. Sept 1/98

OLDEST PHYSICIAN DEAD

Dr. W. F. Detwiler, of Bethlehem, Reached Age of Eighty-three.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

South Bethlehem, Pa., June 3.—Dr. William F. Detweiler, the oldest practicing physician in Pennsylvania and a son of the late Dr. Henry Detweiler, who was the pioneer homeopathic physician of this county, died yesterday at his home in Hellertown, after a two years' illness of chronic nephritis.

He was 83 years old, a bachelor and amassed a fortune of half a million dollars.

DETWEILER, WILLIAM M., M. D., of Findlay, O., was born on the 23d day of August, 1832, in Mifflin county, Pa., of German descent, his ancestors coming hither from Germany before the revolutionary war, and settling in Pennsylvania. He was early apprenticed to a plasterer, but moving to Findlay, O., in 1851, he entered the Findlay Academy, and remained under instruction about three years. He then settled on a farm in Illinois, but finding the business unremunerative, returned to Findlay after an absence of two years.

In 1854, he was married, in the latter place, to Miss Harriet Fritch, and in 1859, commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. C. Oesterlen, and during the winter of 1860-'61, attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 21st Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and served three years, chiefly as Hospital Steward, in which position he gained a knowledge of surgery, for which he is now so celebrated. Returning home in 1864, he engaged in general practice for two years, and graduated with great honor in 1867. He is an occasional contributor to the homœopathic periodicals, and by his great success has obtained a practice second to none in northern Ohio, while by his integrity and uprightness he has gained the esteem of the community in which he lives.

DR. W. M. DETWILER, of Findlay, Ohio, died April 30th, of injuries received in jumping from the cars. Prof. Schneider, of Cleveland, writes us that he was at the doctor's bedside two hours before he died, but help was unavailing. Dr. Detwiler was the President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and a man and a physician much beloved.

Med Adv
May 1877

July 1917 Hl Am Inst Ho,

OBITUARY

W. E. Deuel, M. D., Chittenango, N. Y., died March 5, 1917, 65 years. Dr. Deuel was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1876 and practiced medicine in Troy, N. Y., for two years, then removed to Chittenango, where he has continued the practice of medicine with the exception of two years spent in Piqua, Ohio. He was a member of the Institute, of the State Society and Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and four sons. Two of the sons are already homeopathic physicians and a third is to enter medicine this fall, a record few families can equal. J. B. D.

DEVER, ISAIAH, M. D., of Dexter, Mich., was born in Frederic county, Md., September 3rd, 1833. His father was a farmer, and his education was obtained at the common schools and from private instructors.

In 1856, he engaged as drug clerk and student of medicine with Dr. Potter of Castletown, Miami county, O. With him he remained until February, 1859, when he attended lectures at the Walnut Street School of Cincinnati. During the winter of 1859–'60, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which place he graduated February 14th, 1860. He then returned to Castletown and entered enthusiastically upon the duties of his profession.

Diphtheria was then prevailing, and he found that it was more successfully treated by the homœopathic than by the allopathic or eclectic systems, and he was therefore induced to procure some homœopathic medical works and carefully study their teachings, and the result of his so doing was, that in the spring of 1864, he located in Eaton, O., as a homœopath. There he remained, doing a fine business, until October 1865. In the winter of 1865, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated on the 1st of March, 1866. He then entered into partnership with Dr. Emmons, of Middletown, O., but not deeming the amount of business sufficient for both, he formed a connection with Dr. Busler, of Dayton, O., to which place he moved on the 1st of January, 1867. Here he tested the value of high potencies and single remedies, concerning which he had been instructed while in Philadelphia, and now calls himself "a confirmed high dilutionist, prescribing the single remedy and high dilution in all cases, with the best of success."

In September, 1867, he bought a patent right, which purchase proved a misfortune, as he became involved in debts, which, with a small practice, he was unable to pay; he was, therefore, obliged to leave Dayton, and he went to Troy, O., where he soon had a good practice, but unfortunately, in 1870, he ventured upon a speculation in coal, and soon lost all his savings; he then sold out to Dr. Lukens, and started West, but was taken sick, and was for a long time ill with typhoid fever.

In October, 1872, he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Detroit Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the Miami Homœopathic Society, of which he was elected President, in 1869. He is also a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Society.

Although an unfortunate speculator, Professor Dever is regarded as an excellent physician and a fine lecturer; and as a man is much esteemed by his friends and colleagues.

W. A. DEWEY, M.D., New York,

Late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.

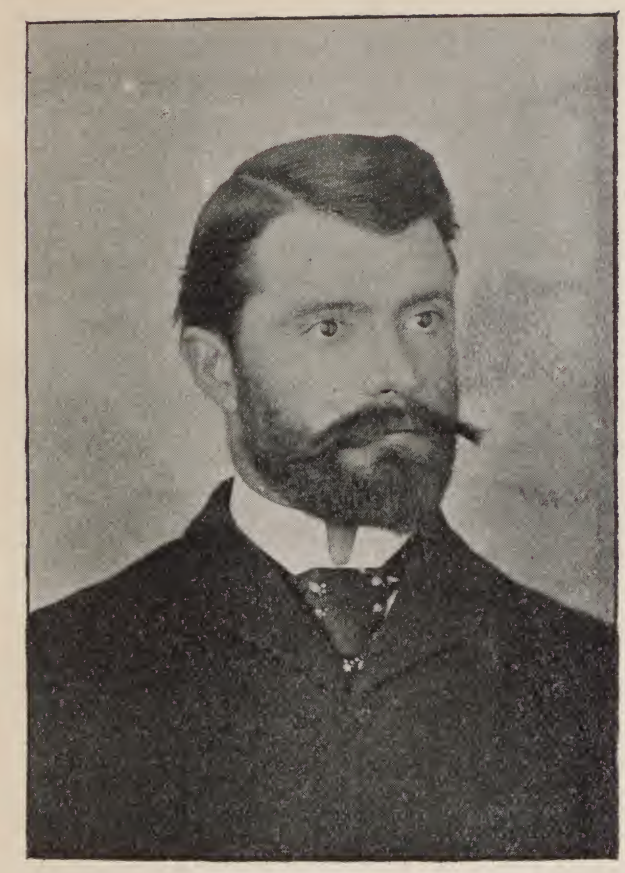
W. A. Dewey, M. D.

Everybody knows Dewey in the homœopathic world; he is nearly as well known there as his great kinsman, the Admiral is in the greater world. Well, we have two new editions of his equally well known books to offer, *i. e.* the fourth edition of the *Twelve Tissue Remedies*, and the third edition of the *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*.

The first edition of the *Twelve Tissue Remedies* made its appearance in 1888, the other three coming out in 1890-93-99 respectively, and the book is just as much alive as ever, for Schuessler and his biochemistry excite the interest of all physicians and this book by Boericke and Dewey is the only one besides that by Schuessler himself, that was written by regularly graduated physicians. This edition has 424 pages, and although much larger than the third edition is yet sold at the same price $2.50; by mail $2.73.

The other book, that friend of the student, *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, etc., is increased by 82 pages over the third edition. The price is, cloth, $1.75; by mail, $1.85; flexible morocco, $2.00; by mail, $2.10.

We may add here that the second edition of Dewey's *Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics* came out last year, 1898.



W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Ann Arbor, Jany 12 1897.

T. L Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor;

I should be glad to have you make a list of books you have for sale. and as we have our allowance from year to year we will buy of you. I think we have nearly Exhausted our this years allowance, We got quite a bill of Mitchell of Liverpool - We need a complete set of the Homoeopathic Physician often we will have Complete sets of all modern & current periodicals - Put prices on list

Yours W. A. Drury

The California Homœopath,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to the cause of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast. The only Homœopathic Medical Journal west of the Rocky Mountains.

Editors, - - WM. BOERICKE, M. D. and W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

Office, 234 Sutter St.

San Francisco, Apl 25 188 ..... 189..

J. L. Bradford.

Dear Dr.

I will send Journals soon with- bill, will send them out with- may number.

This is by another Doctor Dewey. not myself. this pamphlet I mean.

Sincerely W A Dewey

P.S.

I can furnish you with a host of the Journals you ask for in your pamphlet. which I will let you have at the publishers rates less 25%. Do you want them?

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Ann Arbor, Nov 22 189 0.

Dear Doctor Bradford:

I cannot say that I shall need any more of the Journals laid aside. I think you had better use them as you need them. - Our next order to you will be a pamphlet order doubtless. but I guess our money is getting low. have to reserve some £5. for binding.

Thanks for promise of article I shall rely on it. Send it to me here & not to Century Co. in N.Y.

Yours
Very truly
W A Dewey

Ann Arbor
Dec 3.

Dear Doctor Bradford:

Many thanks for your article. It is just all right
I do not see how it could be better, and if I do take the Century (which is not fully decided) it shall have the highest place of honor. for what is more fitting to start a new Century and a new order of things in the Medical Century than by an article of this kind.

Many thanks.

Yours
W. A. Dewey

American Institute of Homœopathy.

COMMITTEE ON MATERIA MEDICA CONFERENCE

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H. C. HOUGHTON, M.D., 7 W. 39th St., New York.

New York, May 25 1896.

T. L. Bradford M.D

Dear Dr,

Will you contribute a paper on "The present Status and future requirements of Homœopathic literature" for the International Congress in London?

Dr Richard Hughes suggests your name for this purpose, and I hope you will accept.

Very Sincerely

W. A. Dewey

W. A. Dewey, M. D., New York.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR MEDICAL CENTURY.

Willis A. Dewey, M.D.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D.

DEWEY, WILLIS ALONZO

WILLIS ALONZO DEWEY, M.D.

Willis Alonzo Dewey, Ann Arbor, Michigan, physician, author, editor and proprietor of "The Medical Century," contributor to these annals of a comprehensive history of the journalism of American homœopathy, is a native of Middlebury, Vermont, born October 25, 1858, son of Josiah Earl Dewey and Eunice Converse Carpenter, his wife, and is of old New England ancestors, among whom were patriots and soldiers of the revolution.

Dr. Dewey acquired his literary education in the high school at Middlebury, 1872, Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, 1873, and the public schools of New York city, where he was a student from 1868 to 1872. He is a graduate of Packard's Business College, New York city. He was educated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he came to the degree in 1880. The years 1881 and 1882 were spent in post-graduate studies in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London.

Dr. Dewey's professional, pedagogical and editorial life and experiences have called him into various localities, and the field of his activities has extended from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. In 1880 he was interne at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and the next two years were spent abroad. From 1884 until 1888 he was professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and from 1888 until 1892 held the chair of materia medica in that institution; and also from 1888 until 1892 was editor of the "California Homœopath." In 1893 and 1894 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and in 1896 he was appointed to the same chair in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, with which institution he has since been associated.

In recent years he has devoted much of his attention to editorial work and the conduct of his periodical—"The Medical Century"—; but throughout the period of his medical life he has been a faithful contributor to the literature of his profession, the works of which he is author, or in which he has been collaborator, being as follows: Boericke and Dewey's "Twelve Tissue Remedies," 4 editions, with Spanish translation; Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica," 3 editions, with translations into German, Spanish, Portuguese and Bengalese;" "Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics," 2 editions, and "Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics," which is being translated into Spanish.

Dr. Dewey is a member of the California, the Ohio, the Michigan and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, the Amerian Institute of Homœopathy, the British Homœopathic Society, Societé Francaise d' Homœopathie, Sociedad Nacional de Homœopathia de Mexico, and of the New York Athletic Club. He is a Mason, K. T., and also has traveled the desert sands with the A. A. O. N. M. S. He is married and has one son.

DEWITT, GEORGE McCLELLAND

GEORGE McCLELLAND DEWITT, Scranton, Pennsylvania, was born in Belvidere, New Jersey. He acquired his professional education in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1900. Upon his graduation he received the appointment of interne at the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, where he served in 1900-01. After leaving his interneship in that hospital he located in Scranton for general practice. Dr. DeWitt is a member of the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and member, secretary and treasurer of the Lackawanna County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

DE WOLF, FRANK LEONARD

FRANK LEONARD DE WOLF, Topeka, Kansas, born Belvidere, Ill., April 23, 1862; graduated from Geneva (Ill.) High School, 1883; student two years at Illinois State Normal School, 1883-84 and 1885-86; graduated D. V. S., Chicago Veterinary College, 1889; M. D., Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1892; practiced in Kansas City, Mo., 1892-95; since then in Topeka; government inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, since 1895.

DE WOLF, J HARRY

DeWolf.

Dr. J. Harry DeWolf, aged 51 years, died at his home, 1,600 West Franklin street, Baltimore, Md., after an illness of one month, of diabetes, having been confined to his bed for the past ten days. He was born in Philadelphia, and was a son of Rev. Erastus DeWolf, an Episcopal clergyman. Dr. DeWolf was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in medicine. After this he took up Homœopathy, and then went abroad to complete his studies. He had resided in Baltimore for the past twenty years, practicing his profession in the western section of the city.

Hom Recorder - Mar 1906

DeWolf.

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Hom Recorder Mar 1906

DE WOLF, JOHN J.

About the year 1843 Dr. John J. De Wolf, of Bristol, Rhode Island, became a homœopath, settled here, and is still in practice.

Feb. 27/93 MAR 9 1893

Messrs. Clapp & Son,

In reply
to your note rec'd
this day I have
to say that I
never knew or
heard of either
Dr Mills or
Dr Belk.

Dr Crocker was
a son of Rev. Dr Crocker
Pastor of St Johns
church. He had
an office on North

Maria St. which he
occupied for Three
for a year or Two.
and then became
an inmate for Sev-
-eral years of the
"Butler Hospital"
where he died.
I can Tell nothing
more about him.
Respectfully Yours
D. D. McKay